Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, December 3, 1823. No. 1748.

Advertisement.

THE BRIG

Sincapore

OF

Calcutta.

CAPTAIN OWEN

Of His Majesty's Ship

LEVEN,

DESIRES to advertize, for the information of such persons as may have an interest in the Sincapore of Calcutta late belonging to Richardson and Co. of that place, that he found that Vessel in the hands of the Commandant of the petty Portuguese Fort and Factory at English River in Delagoa bay, by whom she had been piractically seized, that he caused the said Commandant to deliver the Vessel, and certain other property due to the said Vessel over to him (Captain Owen) all the Officers of the Sincapore being dead, and that he, Captain Owen, has delivered the said Brig and Cargo into the Vice Admiralty Court at the Cape of Good Hope, under whose decree, the Vessel has been Sold to save Risk and demurrage. Certain other properties have since been recovered on account of the said Sincapore at Delagoa bay, which have likewise been transmitted to the said Vice Admiralty Court; and also at Mozambique that Capt. Owen has recently recovered the private property of the late Mr. Griffith, her Commander, and of Mr. Lyon, who commanded the Maria Schooner in the same employ, as well as the proceeds of the Sale of that Schooner. These sums will also be transmitted to the abovenamed Vice Admiralty Court to answer such just Claims as may be made on it.

Property belonging to the late Mr. J. Dowling and to the Matilda lately wrecked on that Coast was also offered to Captain Owen; but as they had no relation to the Case of the Sincapore he declined taking charge of it.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1823.

Tenders

WILL be Received for the Freight of 100 Tons of Provision to be deliver ed at Moçambique on or before the First of March Ensuing; till the Sixth day of Dec. By Capt. OWEN.

H. M. Ship Leven.

Further particulars may be had by applying at the Naval House.

Bombay, 2d Dec. 1823.

Tenders

WILL be Received by the Purser of H. M. Ship Leven till the 6th of the p resent Month for a Bill on the Commis sioners for Victualling H. M. Navy at 90 Days sight for about £ 700 Sterling.

Bombay, 2d Dec. 1823.

Tenders

WILL be received until the 20th December next, by His Majesty's 47th Regiment for Bills upon Messrs. GREENWOOD, COX and Co. to the amount of £ 800.

ROBERT MITTON,
Paymaster H. M's. 47th Regt.

POONAH,
24th November 1823.

Baxter and Co.

WILL DISPOSE
OF THE FOLLOWING
ARTICLES,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
Tomorow thursday the 4thinstant
VIZ.

BOXES of Tea (10 Catties).
China Card boxes.
Clarionets, Flutes, a Serpent.
Glass Ware, Cutlery, Pickles,
Beer, Hollands, French Claret,
and a variety of other Articles.

Messrs. B. and Co. have for private Sale some superior Blankets, Counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, and Brussels Carpets.

Bombay, 3d December 1823.

Notice.

THE Subscribers to the Encyclopedia Britannica in 20 Vols. with 9 Supplementary Numbers to be Raffled for at Messrs. BAXTER and Co's. Warehouse, are respectfully informed that the Raffle will take place on the 10th Inst. at eleven o'clock A. M.

A few Tickets are yet unsold.

Bombay, 3d Dec. 1823.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT a parcel of Europe Coloured Blankets will be put up to Auction, at Messrs. Prinsep & Co.'s Godown No. 4 Dady's buildings, on Tuesday the 16th Inst. at 11 o'clock. Terms to be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay 3d Dec. 1823.

For Sale

IN

Messrs. Prinsep & Co's.

Godowns

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Superior Wines

FROM

HARPER AND BELL.

ARRIVED PER

Royal George.

OLD Sherry in Butts, at 800 Rs. per Butt.

Ditto in Bottle not less than 3 dozen at 20 Rs. per Dozen.

Superior Do. such as was sold last year at 960 Sa. Rs. in Calcatta, 860 Rs. per do.

Ditto in Bottle not less than 3 dozen at 22 Rs. per dozen.

Port in 3 and 6 doz. Chests at 20 Rs. per doz.

Ditto (Pints) in 6 and 12 doz. Chests at 12 Rs. per do.

Claret in 6 doz. Chests at 40 Rs. per do.

Bombay, 3d Dec. 1819.

Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased on the application of the Senior Chaplain, to grant the use of the Hon'ble Company's Frigate Hastings for the purpose of DIVINE SERVICE for the European Seamen who may from time to time frequent this Port. The Senior Chaplain begs to give this Public Notification of his intention to have DIVINE WORSHIP on board that Ship on Sunday afternoon next the 7th Instant at four o'Clock, and that it will be continued at that hour every Sunday 'till further notice.

HENRY DAVIS,
SENIOR CHAPLAIN.

Bombay 1st Dec 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR PRIVATE SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A PEDAL HARP by S. Erand, price and further particulars may be known on application to them.

Bombay, 3d Dec. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On this day the 3d Instant
AT THEIR ROOMS.

THE Sundry Effects belonging to an Officer Deceased, at 12 o'Clock will be put up a Grey Arab Saddle Horse and a single poled Tent belonging to the Estate, and at the same time will be Sold a high Cast Arab Horse 7 years old an excellent Hog Hunter, and a pair of Three quarters Bred English Grey Hounds two and half and three years old the property of on Gentleman about proceeding to Europe.

Bombay, 3d Dec. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

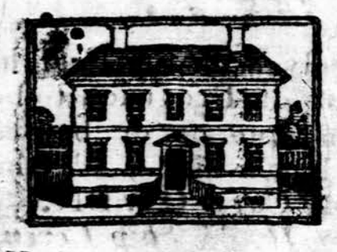
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On this day the 3d Instant
AT THEIR ROOMS
AN INVOICE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
From the well known House of Geo. Hoby.

CONSISTING of Overall, Hessian and Military Boots, dress Pumps, Stout and half dress Shoes, &c.

Bombay, 3d Dec. 1883.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 29th Instant
AT THE PREMISES
At 4 o'Clock in the afternoon
THE HOUSE
IN MEADOW STREET
BELONGING TO
WILLIAM MACKIE Esq.
Late president of the Medical Board



THIS House has been let at the rent of £ 350, payable in England on a lease of Ten years which expires on the 1st January 1824 the House may be seen an application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 3d Dec. 1823.

FOR SALE
AT
Framjee Cowasjee's
OFFICE.

A FEW whole and half Chest of Carbonell's Claret lately imported per Katherine Stewart Forbes at 45 Rs. per dozen.—"Terms Cash."

(2) Bombay, 3d Dec. 1823.

THIRTIETH
Calcutta Lottery.

MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO. have received a few Tickets in the above Lottery for Sale, at 140 Rupees each.

Bombay, Nov. 29th 1823.

Advertisement.

A MESSMAN
WANTED
BY HIS MAJESTY'S 20TH REGIMENT.

PROPOSALS to be sent, on or before the 10th Instant addressed to the "President of the Mess Committee."

Colabah, 1st Dec. 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of PESTOMJEE NASSERWANJEE late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant deceased may be granted to DHUNJEE MULLANEY and JEWAH BHATTA of Bombay Hindoo Merchants and Creditors of the said deceased. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof —Dated 1st December 1823.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN.
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

WILL be peremptorily Sold by Action by order of the Executor on Thursday next the fourth instant, all that Messuage Tenement or Dwelling House situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay in Bhendy Bazar, facing the Parell high Road formerly the Property of MUCKUNJEE late of Bombay Mohomedan Woman Inhabitant, the Sale to take place on the said Premises and to commence at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon precisely when and where the Terms and Conditions of Sale will be made known. Dated this 1st of December 1823.

જાહેરખબર

તારીખ ૪ ઈ. ચાલતા. મ
હીનાની. ૮રેશ પતવારને. દીને. પા
છલા પોહોરનાં. ૪ ઝલા ઝને. અ
મલે. શ્રી. મુમબઇનાં. ફોટબાઇર
લીડી. બનારમો. પરેલનાં. મોટા.
રશતા. ઉપર. મોહોમદીમાંનં. ટો
લાની. મરનાર. બાઇ. મઝંનજી. વા
લું. રેહવાનુ. ઘેર. ૧ જે. જગો.
ઉપરછે. તેજ. જગો. જાહેર. લીલાં
ઉ. ઝરીને. વેચશે * અને. તેનો. શ
ઘલો. બંદોબશત. વેચતી. વેલાઈ.
જાહેર. ઝરશે *

તારીખ. ૩ લી. ડીસંમબર

Mr. Higgs.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has just received a fresh Lot of Superior Arab Horses amongst which there are some most promissing ones for the Turf.

Bombay 3d Dec. 1823.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Amateur Theatry.

On Friday evening next, the 5th Dec.
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE FAVORITE
Comedy
OF
WILD OATS.

DOORS to be opened at ½ past five, and the performance to commence at ½ past 6 o'Clock.

Dress Boxes 8 Rs. . . . Upper Boxs 5 Rs.
Pit . . . . . 6 Rs. . . . Gallery . . . 3 Rs.

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre on Thursday and Friday next, from ten till four.

N. B. It is requested no money will be offered at the doors.

Bombay, 29th November 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC ACTION
Tomorrow Thursday the 4th of Dec.
AT NOON
AT A GODOWN
NEAR THE SHOP
OF
Mess'rs. Lugrin Son & Co.

ABOUT one Hundred H'hds of sound and well flavored PALE ALE, from the House of Barclay, Perkins and Co.

Bombay, Dec. 3d 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC ACTION
AT 4 AFTERNOON,
Saturday the 6th Instant,

A NEAT CHARIOT a pair of well Matched Horses and Harness.

Bombay 3d Dec. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, direct from Joseph Manton Gun Maker to his Majesty, a few self Priming and detonating double-Barrelled Guns on the newest and most approved principle and finished in the most superior style in Mahogany cases furnished with spring Cramps and Primers complete.

This consignment is made by Mr. Manton experimentally, with the view of ascertaining how far it may answer him to make future Shipments to this place.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
(TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT
OF ARTICLES IMPORTED ON
Katharine Stewart Forbes
CAPTAIN CHAPMAN)
At Hormajee Bomanjee Cotton Screw
ON SATERDAY 6TH INST.
At 11 o'Clock
THE FOLLOWING

3 PUNCHEONS of Superior Cogniac Brandy, Several Casks of Hodgson's Pale Ale.

SOUND AND OF GOOD QUALITY
And an
ENGLISH BUILT BAROUCHE

Bombay 3rd December 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On Saturday the 20th December,
THE FOLLOWING
GOODS
RECENTLY IMPORTED,
AN INVOICE

OF Rich imitation Cachmere Shawls, of Colours with Rich double Borders, & Rich Pine ends; these Shawls, for beauty of Colours and fineness of Fabric far surpass any hitherto imported into this place from England.

AN INVOICE.

Of Real Lace Weils plains and sprigged of sizes from 25 Inches by 43 Inches, to 34 by 46—White Martellas Shawls, Dresses Plain and Sprigged—and Footing lace of Patterns.

AN INVOICE OF SUPERIOR MUSLINS.

COMPRISING

Vein Bordered imitation Handkerchief,—India Books, and Mulls.

Dresses, Jamdany, India Books, Sprigs—Cambric, Mull, Jaconet, Leno, Flounce Dresses—Bandanna Flounce filled, and Sewed Jaconet.

Mull Collars, or Necks—Trimmings, Stripes, Flouncings—Coloured Book Flouncings.

Jamdany Pelisses 3 yards each—Jaconet. Scarfs— Gown Bodies, one made up to shew the Pattern &c. &c.

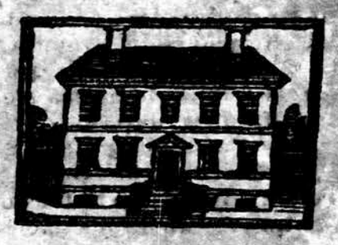
Kempt and Co.

Respectfully acquaint the Ladies, that the foregoing will be exposed to view in their Shop on Thursday next as ticketed for Sale—and to continue till two days before the Sale.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1823.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
On the 28th day of December
AT THE
PREMISES.



OCCUPIED by H. P. HADOW and JAMES FAWCETT Esqs. the House in Meadow Street belonging to WILLIAM MACKIE Esq. late President of the Medical Board. This House has been let at the rent of 350£ payable in England on a lease of ten years which expires on the 1st January 1824, the House may be seen on application at any time between the hours of 10 and 4. (3)

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading &e. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st November 1823.
By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

LIEUTENANT Holden Dunbabin of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment N. I. having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council permits Lieut. Colonel M. Kennedy, Commanding Officer in the Southern Concan, to proceed to Baroda on his private concern for a period of six weeks from the date of his leaving Bombay.

Captain William Miller of the Regiment of Artellery is allowed a Furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on Sick Certificate for a period of nine months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1823.

The Commissary General, being about to proceed on the annual tour of inspection of the principal stations of his Department according to Sect. 1 Art. 11 of the Commissariat Regulations, will continue during his absence to conduct the general superintendence of the Department.

Lieutenant Molesworth, Assistant Commissary General, will conduct the Commissariat Duties at the Presidency during the Commissary General's absence.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Charles James Westly of the 10th Regiment N. I. Interpreter in Hindoostanee, and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment, vice Hancock proceeding to Europe on Furlough,—Date of appointment 15th Nov. 1823

Bombay Castle, 25th November, 1823.

The Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieut. C. Hagart of the European Regiment a Furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Thursday 20th Nov. 1823

By The Commander in Chief

1. Under Authority from Government, the commander in Chief directs that the two Extra Battalions exchange Stations, and that one Wing of the 1st Extra Battalion commence its march from Surat for the Presidency on the 15th proximo, and one Wing of the 2d Extra Battalion from the Presidency for Surat on the same day; the other Wings to march when relieved.

2. The Commandant of Artillery will be pleased to complete the Detachment of Foot Artillery at Mallegaum to one Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, 2 Coporals, 4 Bombardiers 32 Gunners, 2 Havildars 2 Naiques, and 32 Lascars, and to direct the detail to march from Manconga on the 1st proximo for that Station.

3. The Directions from the 1st Battalion 6th and 2d Battalion 10th Regiments, confined in the Barracks Guard of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiments, to be forwarded to their respective Battalions under a sufficient Escort,- 10 days Batta to be issued, and the Quarter Master General will be pleased to furnish a passage to Panwell.

4. Twenty Horses of the 2d Troop Horse Artillery, and Four of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, cast as Unfit for further Service by a Committee, to be delivered over to the Commissariat Officer at Poonah, and sold on account of Government.

5. In future Committees will be assembled at the Presidency for the Examination of Candidates in the Native Languages on the 15th February, 1st May, and 15th of October annually, instead of the periods stated in the General Orders of the 29th of April 1822.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Friday 21st Nov. 1823.

By the Commander in Chief

1. At a Native General Court Martial assembled in the Castle of Surat on Thursday the 30th day of October 1823, and of which Subedar Major Sumsoodeen Daunsia of the 2d Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. is President, Subedar Sied Muckadum of the 1st Extra Battalion was tried on the following Charge.

Charge—Subedar Seid Muckadum of the 1st Extra Batt. placed in Arrest by order of the Officer Commanding the Garrison of Surat on the following Charge viz.

"For highly irregular and unofficerlike conduct in the following instances."

1st—In having excited and encouraged certain Men of the 1st Extra Batt. to enter into an affray with certain Men of the Pioneer Corps on the 16th September 1823.

3d—In having been present at the above mentioned affray, and in not having done his utmost to quell the same.

Bombay Adjutant General's Office 16th October 1823.
By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
(Signed) W. P. TUCKER, Dept. Adjt. Genl. of the Army

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding & Sentence—The Court having maturely considered the Evidence that has been adduced in support, of the Charge against the Prisoner, as well as what he has urged in his Defence, and the Evidence in support of the same, is of opinion he is guilty of the whole of the Charge exhibited against him, and does Sentence the said Subedar Seid Muckadum to be suspended from Rank and Pay for the period of six Calender Months.

(Signed) A. Lighton, Lieut. 2d Batt. 11th Regt.
(The X Mark of) Sumsoodeen Dhunsia
Subedar Maj. 2d Bt. 11th R. & President.
Officiating, Judge, Advocate

Confirmed
(Signed) CHARLES COLVILLE, Lieut. Genl.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

2. There is only the Evidence of one Pioneer to the fact of the Prisoner having excited or encouraged the affray, and which loses much of its weight from the assertion of the same Man that the Men of the Extra Batt. forced their way to the *left* of the Taboot, when all others say it was to the *right*—The Commander in Chief considers the 2d part of the Charge to be fully proved, but the 1st not to be so, and therefore reduces the Prisoners Suspension to a period of two, instead of six Months.

3. His Excellency takes this opportunity of pointing out that he considers it the duty of Commanding Officers of Stations to use measures of prevention against such violent Processions, as was the one which occasioned this Court Martial, and which was attended by a case of murder, in addition to many serious assaults—Previous Arrangements should be made with the leading directors of the Taboots—that the Processions should be regularly conducted without risk of clashing with each other,—that they should march at a slow pace,—& no Bludgeons allowed to be carried by those who attend or join in them.

W. TUCKER,
Deputy Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Calcutta

GENERAL ORDERS.
By the Commander in Chief.

TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 16th October, 1823.

No. 3003 At a General Court Martial held at Trichinopoly on the 5th day of September, 1823, and continued by adjournments, Private James Leslie, of Captain Deane's Company of His Majesty's Royal Regiment, was arraigned on the undermentioned charges; viz.

1st.—"For an act of deliberate and atrocious mutiny, for having when at Drill in a Sqad, under the command of acting corporal James Hunter, of the light company of the Royal Regiment at Trichinopoly, on the morning of the 19th August, 1823, made use of the threatening expression, 'no more of your as you were's here I'll blow your Brains out.'

2d.—"For on the same occasion levelling and snapping a Firelock, loaded with Ball Cartriage, at Acting Corporal James Hunter, he being then in the execution of his Duty, which burned priming.

3d.—"For having expressed his regret at his Firelock having missed, or burned priming,"

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Sentence—"The Court finds the Prisoner Guilty of all and several the Crimes charged, which being to the prejudice of good order, and Military discipline, the Court does therefore, by virtue of the Articles of War, sentence and adjudge the said Prisoner, Private James Leslie, H. M. Royal Regiment 'to be shot to Death with Musketry, at such time as His Excellency the Commander in Chief shall be pleased to direct."

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, *General.*

"It is always with great reluctance that His Excellency Sir Alexander Campbell can be brought to confirm a Capital Sentence, but in the present instance, the Character of the Individual stands so branded with depravity, and from the abandoned and violent conduct of so many Men belonging to the Royal Regiment, on whom ordinary punishment seems to have lost its effect, that His Excellency feels compelled to confirm and order the sentence passed on private James Leslie to be carried into execution, at such time and place as shall hereafter be communicated by General Orders to the Army on the Establishment."

His Excellency the commander in chief directs that the foregoing orders be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every Regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, 16th October, 1823

No. 3004.—With the wiew to give every practicable accommodation to the Corps concerned as well as to facilitate the Public arrangements, His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, avails himself of the earliest opportunity to announce His Majesty's having been graciously pleased to Command, that the 69th Regiment shall be held in readiness to return to England as soon as it shall be relieved by the 48th from New South Wales.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS
By His Excellency The Commander In Chief.

Head Quarters: the Choultry Plain.
November 3, 1823.

The Commander in Chief has great satisfaction in publishing in General Orders the following Extract from a Report of a Board of Officers assembled at the Presidency, for the examination of Lieutenant Seton, Adjutant of the Golundauze Battalion of Artillery, with regard to his proficiency in the Hindoostanee Language.

"The attainments of Lieutenant Seton, in this "branch of study appeared to us of the very first "description, his versions both from English into "Hindoostanee and from Hindoostanee into English "were made without a single mistake, and in "the former task, (confessedly the more difficult of "the two,) the translation was not only faultless, but "extremely elegant,—The pronunciation of Lieu"tenant Seton was not quite so unexceptionable as "we had reason to expect from his written perfor"mances, but it was perfectly intelligible—and we "have no doubt but that he can execute with perfect "facility to himself, any duties of a colloquial nature "that may be required from him in the situation of "Adjutant."

His Excellency has had also the pleasure of receiving a Report from a Board of Officers assembled at Bellary, for the examination of Lieutenant Fryer of the 10th Regiment, and of Lieutenant Sparrow of the 13th Regement, in their knowledge of the Hindoostanee Language.

The exactness, and facility with which Lieutenant Fryer performed the exercises given to him, and the success that attended his examination reflects great credit upon his acquirements.

Lieutenant Sparrow is also entitled to praise for the great proficiency he has attained, and the unembarrassed display of his knowledge of the Language, when called upon to converse in it, which evinces the attention that Officer must have given to its cultivation

The Commander in Cheif as also received a very flattering Report from a Board of Officers assembled at Trichinopoly for the examination of Lieutenant Bell of the 14th Regiment, with regard to his proficiency in the Hindoostanee Language, which declares that Officer's acquirements to be of the very first order."

B. R. HITCHINS,
A. A. G. D.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The readiness with which you inserted *an Englishman's* communication in your Paper of the 19th inst. has induced me to hope that you will not deny the one with which I trouble you, a place your Columns. The subject of Contempts of Court, as well as that of Barristers Fees, has excited some Interest in the Settlement of late, and I may possibly be rendering a service to your Readers, and particularly such as are in the Commission of the Peace by bringing them acquainted with some of the Forms necessary to a legal Commitment for that offence. With this object in view I enclose a Copy from Barnewell and Alderson's Reports vol. 5 Page 894 of a Case very recently decided by the Court of Kings Bench from which it will be seen that "a commitment "for a Contempt being a commitment for Punish"ment, must be for a time certain, and conse"quently that a commitment for a contempt till "the Defendant is discharged in due course of "law is bad."

It appears to me from this decision, notwithstanding a different opinion has been entertained by some persons in this place, that a Commitment for Contempt made by parties, whose general power to commit should be undisputed, without being followed up by a Warrant, or some documentary authority, would be illegal; and that it would be equally so, if the Warrant, or other documentary authority did not expressly specify the duration of the imprisonment on the face of it.

I am Sir.
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN BULL.

TRINITY TERM

Tuesday June 25th 1822

THE KING against JAMES

Campbell, on a former day, moved for a writ of habeas corpus to the keeper of the Gaol for the

county of Caermarthen, to bring up the body of the defendant, on the Ground that he had been illegally committed, by two justices of the peace, for contempt, under the following Warrant of two justices; "Receive into your custody the body of Thomas James, sent by us, and charged by us, upon view for insulting behaviour towards us, by telling us that we were biassed and prejudiced in our conduct towards him as Magistrates, in the due execution of our Office as Magistrates of the County of Caermarthen, and keep him in custody until he shall be discharged by due course of law." He contended, first, that justices of the peace, not sitting in a court of sessions, had no power to Commit for a contempt; and, secondly, upon the facts disclosed in his Affidavit, that the defendant had not been Guilty of any contempt for which he could lawfully be committed. In addition to these objections there was a third which appeared upon the face of the warrant for, at all events, as this was a commitment for punishment, it ought to have been for a time certain, and as there was no course of law by which the defendant could be discharged, such a commitment, if valid, amounted to perpetual imprisonment.

Abbott C. J. Without giving any opinion upon the power of a Justice of Peace to commit for a contempt, this warrant appears to us to be bad, for not committing for a time certain, take the writ.

The defendant being now brought up, under the habeas corpus, Campbell moved that he might be discharged.

Taunton appeared for the Magistrates, and stated, that he had affidavits of the facts of the case, to shew the nature of the contempt, and that he meant to contend, that the Magistrates were justified in committing for a contempt.

Abbott C. J. Supposing a contempt to have been committed, and the Magistrates to have had power to commit for the contempt, can you contend that a commitment in this form is valid.

Taunton admitted that he could not support the validity of the Warrant.

Defendant discharged (*A.*)

(*A.*) See Hawkins P.C.c 1-5 16—Rex v's Darly 3-Nod-139 Regina v's Wrightson Salk 698.—Rex v's Revel, Strang-42 Petet v's Ciddington Peake N.P.C-62—Mayhew v's Locke 7 Taunton 63—Bushels Case Vaughan 138.—Rex v's Clement 4 13 & A 218.

To the Editor of the Bombay, Gazette.

ENGLISH RECOLLECTIONS.

Mr. Editor.

If a small series of "Reminiscences," like the following, would be acceptable, you are very welcome to them. I do not write much, indeed scarcely ever; for altho' I may fancy that I do now and then make a successful hit, there is a lightness in my quill—a kind of Mercurial speed as it were, so muchat variance with the cool, sober way, in which I have accustomed myself to arrange my ideas, and embody them in words to serve their purposes in Society, that often when the goodly, well fill'd page is teeming before me, and my wearied fingers crave a pause, the disappointment at the discovery of so crude a medley of incoherent sentences, when I cursorily review the whole, might, were my ambition that of literary immortality, many a time in degree equal the grief of the historian, who, when too late, discovered that his elaborate speculations were all raised on fabulous originals.

Bnt the mediocrity of my talents, and my incapacity for the industry, that literary pursuits require, forbid my joining the throng of even the humblest aspirants to this kind of distinction. But I have found out that I am in a country where passivess is ruin to the vigour and and energy both of mind and of body that are essential to a competent enjoyment of life; therefore, rather than submit, without an effort, to perish before a Sun so blighting not only to the bloom of health, but to the very temperament of existence, "the soul's nobler part," I have resolved to attempt a sketch of my own life, and thus to exercise my mind and whet my pen on the humblest subject I can select, in proof of what they may by greater endeavours perhaps he made to attain. In this occupation I shall myself he extremely gratified I expect, in the retrospective survey of a life in which the sweets have hitherto predominated over the bitters, and whilst perchance discovering wherein I mig ht have done or acted otherwise and better, I shall hope that the conduct of the future will thereby be amended from the experience of the past.

But with whatever complacency and self satisfaction I contemplate the work before me, I may with all propriety be questioned as to my pretensions to contribute to the entertainment of others. I would observe in reply even to the most sarcastic on this point, that there are those who will peruse any particulars of a period of my life, with which they are but very imperfectly acquainted, if not with positive delight, I may say with a curiosity closely allied to it, and equivalent to the possession which I fondly trust I have of their esteem and affection.

The still more fastidious and caustic I would also sincerely wish to conciliate or proselytize to my favour, by assuring them it is my earnest hope that others may probably he induced to follow my humble example; and that they may be stimulated to awake from the culpable ignorance of their own neglected powers; now sleeping in many a gifted soul in inglorious le thargy, and that they will yet triumphantly prove to themselves, and exhibit to the world, how much more worthy they are to take a lead, than of being humiliated to follow in the leash of any pretending, self elected, auto-biographical chieftain. A spirit of honest emulation would in this way be excited conducive to many most important ends and purposes. The amusement of the individual, the subject being his own obscure self, must ever obtain a first place however in the roll of all the benefits that may flow from such exercises, as no one is likely to be so equally entertained and brought to think so very particularly of him in the reading, as he may reasonably enough be supposed to have done of himself, whilst engaged in writing on his partial topic.

What was at first but sorry artificial amusement besides, being delved and tortured from an unwrought stubboon soil, will in the course of practice, and as the facility of composition gets less a labour, become not only more and more agreeable and interesting, but in due time, it is to be hoped, a field not untruitful in some valuable improvement.

Writing, by which I mean a taste for composition when once a favorite becomes a resouce as prolific in delights as it is inexhaustible I have been told; and in every situation wherever our lot may be cast, in languid climates especilly, forms the most infallible antidote to that monstrous spirit of every misery and unhappiness that the wretched mind is ever conjuring from its gloomiest recesses to people its own sun-less creation, it subdues ennui, that leafless desart in which the ghostly imagination wonders forlorn, and the soul weeps big tears of gall and bitterness and fanciful sorrow, as if scared away, like the gloomy bird of night, by the breaking lustre of the morning sun-beam.

With these preliminary observations, which are common place and trite enough, but sufficiently illustrative of the purpose which has now engaged me, namely, to beguile the lazy hours and more wearisome day of the hitherto almost insupportable tedium, I trust the unambitious motive will either disarm criticism entirely, or provoke it to such a degree as to afford at least either some instruction or a little attic entertainment.

I am but of lowly extraction, being sprung from a race of ancestors that have beeu monthly and yearly sinking, more or less in the world, probably ever since the days of Adam, whose profession they still follow, being Grave-diggers in a well known and much admired Village on the Southern Coast .of England —I do not know that there is ought remarkable in the history of my forefathers, excepting their longevity, which has obtained a few of their names to be recorded, as my curiosity led me to discover not long since on looking into the Parish Registers; and the majority, moreover, seem to have given no employment to the "trusty brothers of their trade" till they were full grown Octogenarians. But the prerogative which their dames claimed at some early period, now last in the annals even of Village tradition, (which has been imitated I presume in an analogous respect, by the Worthies of one of the Scotch universities) of appropriating the Burying Ground for the purpose of growing the flowers and sweet smelling herbs which were once, more than now, so piously and so tastefully employed on occasions alike of funereal mourning or festive merriment, has given a romantic celebrity to some of my Grandmothers, that promises to be more enduring than many them of the present times, that seem more dignified —

Primrose kate-" poor kate!" whom some Lake poet of the day has so sweetly sung in the beautiful lyric, "in town and in country known so well" for the melody of the cries with which she invited buyers to her rustic basket of flora's earliest and most beautiful offering, was one of my Grand-Aunts; and but for a cousin, a few removes back, who "pick'd and cull'd sweet Lillies of the Valley" it is very probable that our national collection of Madrigals would never have been enriched with the charming stanzas that have so often warmed and softened many a heart to "sweetest harmony"—" Les François l'emportent sur tous les peuples pour le sel, la grace et la variete de leurs chansons—ils en out etendu le domaine—ailleurs onn' a su chanter sur l'Amour et le vin"—This accomplished foreigner, so much more familiar than foreigners usually are with the elegant literature of our country, we could have readily pardored for all his excusable nationality, had he but withheld the last paragraph, so very mortifying and inapplicable surely to the simple tenderness and pathetic sentiment, on which one could dwell so long, the very soul of our best and, fast becoming, the most numerous variety of our songs.—But this refinement in the character of English genius is perhaps even yet imperfectly developed to the "men of France" who have only hitherto heard the champagne melody of our naval and military Troubadours.—But now that" wild war's deadly blast is blawn" and that the most delicate and loveliest flowers of our poetry are disclosing their beauties in the peaceful shade of every climate, will the "Gabrielle of Canpigny. that best of French Romances, bear any comparison with "Mary in heaven" that sweetest song of Scotland's minstrel?

At an early age I commenced the rudiments of my education under the humble tuition of the School Master of our Village, an old Invalid Serjeant of a Highland Regiment, who had served in India, and was induced to retire to this quiet scene in consequence of a matrimonial alliance he had formed early in life with a village beauty when recruiting in this part of the country. It is true that this respectable veteran could "read and cipher too" and from my youthful admiration of his character, and a natural propensity that already began to discover itself for adventure, it is not improbable that, under any circumstances, his "travels history" would have given a shape to my future life; for it was my delight ever to "question him the story of *his* life from year" to year" But it was my fortune to have my destiny influenced by one of those casual circumstances which have so aptly conferred on life the denomination of a Lottery and warmed as my heart is with every kindly feeling of gratitude for the benefits and unalloyed felicities which have hitherto been as those of the summer insect revelling in sunny joys, still the problem is unsolved now whether fate threw a blank or a prize in respect of my happiness.

Close by our Village lived the family of a Gentleman the wealthy proprietor of the domain around to such an extent as placed all his neighbours, of equal rank, at an inconvenient distance even for the ordinary intercourse of Society. His youngest Son Charles was as near as may be to my own age, and having no companions, from the cause I have mentioned, his equals in years, I was so much in request at the Priory, after an intimacy was established between Charles and myself that in no long time I had become almost an inmate of the family, and shared of everyk indness that could be lavished upon the adopted friend and companion of a favourite child.

But though thus happily situated alone all that I could ever have hoped for in regard to comfort and the elegancies that wealth can purchase, I never failed in my daily attendance on my revered Teacher and in the most studious endeavours to benefit by all his instructions: and so unhappy was Charles, when I was thus removed from his society, that he was at length permitted to accompany me to school, so that we arrived together, whilst still very young, at the highest honours of this humble academy.

The number of Scholars on the First Form was Six, four of whom were Girls, and I shall never, while I have a heart, forget the solemn formality of the last examination, which when over we were to say farewell to our earliest friend who unaffectedly confessed he had taught us all he knew—in accomplishments, to read our Bibles, repeat the Multiplication Table and write and cipher a little—in duties, to love and respect our parents and neighbours to fear God and honor the King. We were all seated in front of our venerable preceptor, and, as we thought, from the long interval of silence that had prevailed, about to receive his valedictory benediction as finished Scholars, when with some severity of countenance mingled with the gravest solemnity, and a Military air such as I had never before seen the Veteren assume, he unfolded an old Indian Newspaper, from its tattered envelope and placing it in Charles's hand as the leader of his little literary band, told him with suppressed emotion he would thereiu find the Marquis Cornwallis's Farewell address to the Army, after the conquest of Seringapattum, the finest piece of writing" said our good old Master with the warming enthusiasm of the old Soldier "in any language, for he had heard his Colonel say so, and surely he ought to know, who had written so many Orders." We all read it aloud in turn by his desire, and having by this last probationary task proved our perfectness as English readers, the Cup of the old Man's felicity seemed indeed for the time to he full and overflowing, to which a big tear that fell and nestled in the furrow of each weather beaten cheek, was a feeling witness, and our own young hearts, thank heaven I can still glory in saying it, affectionately sympathized. "Go now my beloved Boys" he said to Charles and myself "go and be worthy of the prayers I shall this day offer for you, and imitate him in all things whose illustrious name I have now first made you acquinted with. You my dear Girls, have an example in your Mistress, my faithful and affectionate Martha, whom you have only to resemble to be as good as you should be, and yon will then he deserving even of being British Soldiers wives, should you be so fortunate as to have them for husbands." He put a penny-piece into each of our hands, as he said "to purchase Gooseberries" and with full heart and tremulous utterance told us "that he had not been so sorry at parting with any one since the last look he took of his friend the Colonel, when disbanded at Chatham, whom he had known in Kilts the youngest Ensign in the Regiment."

The associations with this period of my life, when the beloved pupil of my patriarchal friend Serjeant Cameron and the bosom companion of one, since entwined by every bond with which friendship and affection unite heart to heart, possess a quality that by the humbly born alone, whatever the elevation of their future destiny, can seem worthy of consecration and being hallowed in the memory. But could I forget the unwearied solicitude with which my young ideas were first fostered into germination, the kindly, homely admonitions alone and so mildly employed to correct my faults, and my transgressions-the persuasive eloquence of the anxious look that invited me to be persevering and attentive-the venerable countenance lifted up to heaven while addressing the simple morning devotions of a pious heart to the Great Spriet of the universe-the tempered resignation of a soul weaned from this world, and old age contented and patient, reposing on the blessed consciousness of the duties of a long life well performed-could I forget all these images, once so vivid, and the lightining which beamed in the Veteran's eye when *Seringappatum* was named, the only idea that seemed ever to be permitted to supplant his Maker in his mind, though invested with the purple, I might indeed be excerated as unworthy of its dignity and merit the saddest realization of my worthy old friend's most misgiving apprehensions, whilst in fatherly admonitions bewailing the trials of the world that was before me. He lived to receive my letter from India announcing my arrival, and I have lately heard that an old Soldier's last tear was the silent expression of the feelings it awakened. The same letter informs me that my friend Charles presided at the melancholy ceremony of the good man's obsequies about a fortnight after!

(To be continued)

Bombay,—29th Nov. 1823.

Bombay.

Prices of Cotton Dokra Rs. 110 *a* 112 } Per Surat Candy.
for China 116 *a* 126 }
Europe 130 *a* 138 }

Pepper with Drawback to Seller. } 110 *a* 112 Per 588

Freight to London £ 6

EXCHANGE.

Govt. Paper Remittable 140 B'y. Rs. | 100 Siccas
Ditto — Non Remittable 118 do. do.
Bills on London at 6 ms sight 1 | 8 *a* 1 | 8½
Calcutta 103 ½ Per 100 Sa. Rupees.
Madras 98 ½ 100 Mad. Do.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

We hope that this acknowledgment of the communications from Cives Mercator *and* Nauticus *will prove sufficient. We were ourselves struck with the tenor of the Para. in the* Courier *of the 22d of last month. to which they refer. We were persuaded that the selection of H. E. Sir Charles Colville to the Colonelcy of H. M. 74 Regiment, and which was published in* our Paper the 29th October, *afforded gratification* not to the Military exclusively. *(to which it seems limited by our brother Editor) but to every branch of the Community, nor must we except from that assurance the amiable portion of H. E.'s friends; who on all occasions regard with so much sympathy, the merited rewards bestowed on the Heroes of their Country.*

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 3D DECEMBER 1823.

The King George the fourth Captain Beyts from Calcutta is the only arrival we have to notice, since the publication of our last.

The James Scott, Captain Mackinzie, for Calcutta sailed 26th ult.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Hungerford, Mrs. Cleland, Mr. Cleland.

The Lord Castlereagh Captain Durant for London sailed 30th ult.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Miller, Miss Morse, Master Morse, Major Morse, Major Windham, Major Litchfield, Capt. Miller, Lieut. Johnson, Lieut. Hancock, Mr. Jameson, Revd. Mr. Spring.

The Palinurus (Pilot Brig) sailed yesterday morning for Surat and the Persian Gulf with Capt. Walker H. C. M.

The Dorothy for Liverpool sails on Monday next the 8th, and the Katherine Stewart Forbes leaves about the 11th inst. for London.

In the confessions made by Hartley, the murderer, which we have perused in an English Newspaper it is stated that, "whilst in one of H. M. Ships in the East Indies he was removed to the Hospital on shore at Bombay on account of sickness; that even in this condition he could not abstain from thieving; that his practice was to scale the walls of the hospital in the evening, and way lay the Natives, whom he contrived to rob by knocking them down with a short stick, and then seizing their turbands, in which their wealth was usually deposited; that while on this station a Gentleman on board the ship missed a box of pearls, and suspicion falling on a Native he was put on shore and dreadfully tortured, his finger and toe-nails torn out to make him confess! a few days before his execution he confessed that he himself had stolen the pearls &c. &c."

We have quoted this passsge from Hartley's confessions, to expose his hardened depravity, in uttering so gross a a falsehood on the brink of eternity. Adm[illegible]ing that his story of scaling the walls of the hospital and knocking down and robbing natives to be true, which however could hardly have occurred in so populous a place as the Town of Bombay, and within the sight of a guard stationed near the spot, where his attacks and robberies must have been committed, without being known and prevented,—can the slightest belief be accorded to these acts [illegible]re, asserted to have been committed on the native, suspected of having stolen the pearls, by any Englishman, in any part of the British territories in India? Or even supposing Hartley himself to have got the Native on Shore and tortured the secret out of him, and thus obtained possession of the pearls, it is impossible that any Native would have endured the pang of having his nails rooted out of his fingers and toes, without an appeal to that protection, which is every where open to the Natives of India, as they themselves know, where a British Magistrate can be found. Whilst so infamous a libel on the national character will not, we are persuded, be for a moment credited in British India, we are yet fearful that there are some few at home, even in these enlightened days, so perversely prejudiced against their brethren in this remote part of the globe, as to listen with credulous ears to any tale of horror implicating the humanity and integrity of their Countrymen in India. We have given the confession of the murderer Hartley publicity, to expose its falshood. Having found admission into an English paper, it cannot be too widely circulated in those of India, in order that it may have the best chance of re-appearing with the commentary in the former.

We insert the 1st number of a series of Papers published in the "Gazette of Fashion and Magazine of Literature and the Fine Arts" entitled a "Peep into the Pandemonium." As the object of these papers is to discourage Gambling, and expose the arts of the cunning in this craft, as well as the characters of many of its leaders and abettors; we cannot but applaud the purpose of the writer, and shall continue the subject as opportunities present themselves.

H. M. Ship Leven is expected to sail from hence to Muscat early in the next week. After leaving Muscat we hear that the Leven will proceed to survey the Southern Coast of Arabia on this side the Red Sea; and that it is intended that she should join the Barracouta and Albatross at Mozambique. We learn that the expedetion will commence the survey of the Coast of Madagascar with the next Monsoon.

We understand that all the European Captains whose vessels are at present in the harbour have been individually made acquainted with the intention of the Government to allow Divine service to be performed every Sunday, for a time on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship Hastings, for the benefit of those seamen who have not an opportunity of attending Church on shore; this plan has, we unstand, been suggested by our Senior Chaplain. We are very happy to find that the several Captains have most readily promised to afford every facility to an arrangement, which has for its object the present and eternal good of a branch of the community, that possesses so many claims upon the Christian world.

His Excellency, the Commander in Chief departs early to morrow morning for his intended Tour in the Northern districts

Mr. Adam will, we understand, take leave of this Presidency on the 15th instant.

The Arrival of the Albion at Calcutta 6th Nov. from Liverpool 1st July enables us to supply our readers with news from the English papers of the latter end of June, and which will be found in another part of the paper, under the head of English news.

We understand it is not expected that the present spring tides will be high enough to float out the Asia.

Bryce versus Ballard and others.

By the last Bengal papers that we have received, we find that in the Supreme Court, Mr. Fergusson had applied to be allowed to amend the Rule, which he had obtained in this case on a former occasion. His former motion was for an arrest of judgment, or a nonsuit, he has since moved the following amendment "that a verdict may be entered for the Defendants." As we have not yet received the decision, we do not, for the present, publish the proceeding of the Court on the occasion.

We see by the Calcutta General Orders, given in another part of the paper that the 69 Regt. is to hold itself in readiness to return to England as soon as it shall be relieved by the 48 from New South Wales.

A very able Petition to Parliament, drawn up on the occasion of a meeting of the Ship owners of London, for the purpose of inducing Parliament to continue the restrictions in favor of British Shipping, will be found towards the latter end of our columns.

We publish the following notification from the Madras Government Gazette of the 20th Nov. last for general information

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

7th November 1823.

The following Extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 9th April 1823, is ordered to be published for general information.

Para. 3.—You will observe that we are advised by these high legal authorities, that the restriction contained in the 30th Section of the Act 13th, Geo. 3d, Cap. 63, which restrains the rate of Interest to 12 percent, extends to con-

tracts made as well in those parts of the East Indies which are not under the Government of the East India Company as in those which are—That the same restriction extends to Loans made to Native Princes ann Governments in the East Indies, as well as to those made to Individuals, whether the contracts for such Loans be made, or carried into execution, within or beyond the Territories under the Government of the East India Company—That the same restrictiou ex tends to Loans made under a License from the Governments in India, pursuant to the 37th Geo. 3d, Cap. 142, Sec. 28 and that it is not lawful for a Mercantile or Banking partnership consisting partly of Natives of India, and partly of European born sujects of His Majesty, to make a Loan to a Native Prince contrary to the Provisions of 37th Geo. 3d, Cap. 142, Sec. 28, whether the contract for such Loan be made or carried into execution within or beyond the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, that in either case, the contract of the House would be void, and that the European born Partners would be liable to be prosecuted for a Misdemeanor.

4.—We desire that you will cause this explanation, and instruction to be made public, and that you will institute prosecutions against all Persons in any way contravening the Law as thus explained.

(A true Extract.)
(Signed) GEO. SWINTON,
Sec to the Govt.

By Command of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

E. WOOD,
Chief Secretary.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at their Rooms on Monday the 24th Ult. when the following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers and Members of Committes for the ensuing year.—

PRESIDENT.

The Honorable M. Elphinstone.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

His Excellency Lieut. Gen. the Hon'ble Sir C. Colville, G. C. B.
The Honorable Sir Edward West Kt.
The Venerable the Archdeacon George Barnes D. D.
John Wedderburn Esq :
John Robert Steuart Esq :
Major Vans Kennedy Secretary
Mesrs. Forbes and Co. Treasurer

COMMITTEE OF PAPERS.

The President and Vice-President
Richard Woodhouse Esq.
Lieut. Colonel Edmund W. Shuldham
William H. Wather Esq.
George Norton Esq.
Major Kennedy Secretary

Committee for the Superintendance of the Library, Museum, and Accounts.—

The Venerable the Archdeacon President
John Wedderburn Esq:
James Farish Esq :
Benjamin Noton Esq :
John Robert Steuart Esq.
Lieut. James J. Robinson
C. J. Fair Esq :
James Brydon M. D.
Major Kennedy Secretary

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. C. Watkins, B. E, Regt.
Lieut. F. Hubbard, B. E. Regt,
Lieut. R. J Crozier, B. E.
Ensign G. L. Jacob, 2d | 1st Grd. Regt.
Lieut. Col. F. Pierce, H. Artillery.
Captain F. Roome, Superd. Cadet Establisht.
Lieut. G. Plaisted 2d | 10th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. C. Kane, Satara Residency.
Surg. C. Currie.
Lieut. Adjt. Adam, H. H. Nizams Service.
Capt. John Clunes, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. H. Jackson, Invd. B.
Major J. J. Preston, European Regt.
Lieut. E. Hunt, 1st Bat. Grd. Regt.
Lieut. J. D. Browne, 2d | 5th Regt.
Lieut. H. Hancock, 1st | 10th Regt.
Major G. Litchfield, 2d Regt. Cavalry.
Lieut. Gedlay, 2d | 6th Regt.
Lieut. More, 2d | 12th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 29, Ship King George the Fourth Capt. Henry Beyts, from Calcutta 20th Oct.

PASSENGERS.

Per King George the Fourth.—Lieut. G. Parbhy, of H. M. 4th Dragoons. from Calcutta. Dr, Currie, Mads. Army, from off Alipee.

DEPARTURES —Nov. 26, Ship James Scott, Capt. John Mackinzie, to Calcutta.

30. Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. J. K. Durant, to London.

Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat.

DEC.—2d The H. C. Pilot Brig Palinurs, Lieut. H. Wyndham, to Surat and Persian Gulph.

PASSENGERS.

By Lord Castlereagh.—Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Miller, Miss Morse, Master Morse, Major Morse, Major Windham, Major Litchfield, Capt. Miller, Lieut. Johnson, Lieut. Haucock, Mr. Jameson, Revd. Mr. Spring.

By James Scott.—Mrs. Hungerford, Mrs. Cleland, Mr. Cleland.

By Brig Palinurus.—Capt. Walker, H. C. M.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—K. S. Forbes, for London.
England, for ditto.
Dorothy, for Liverpool.
Thetis, for Calcutta.

Calcutta.

Arrivals. Nov. 6. Brig *Bombay Marchent*, Casseen, from Bombay 12th Sept. and Calicut 28th ditto.

Nov. 9. H. C. C. Ship *Royal George*, William Reynolds, from England 19th June, and Cape of Good Hope 13th September.

Nov. 10. Brig *Horatio*, J. Black, from Penang 6th October.

Passengers per Horatio, from Singapore :— Captain E. Brown, 30th Regt. N. I.

From Penang :—Mr. Turner, Mariner.

Departures. Nov. 5. Brig *St. Antonio*, Samuel Ashmore, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

Nov. 6. Ship *Lady of the Lake*, W. Cockell, for Coringa.

Nov. 8. Ship *Stentor*, Thomas Harris for London.

The Ship *Madras*. W. Clark, for London via Madras and Columbo; *Elizabath*, Swain, for England via Cape; and *Isabella Robertson*, L. G. Murphy, for South America, are expected to sail in a few days.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.

Kedgeree, Thursday Evening, the 13th November 1823.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville*, inward bound,—*Stentor* and *Madras*, outward bound, remain.—*Dolphin* (Bark) passed down.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. M. S. *Liffey* and *Aligator*,—H. C. S. *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, and *Minerva*, remain.

SAUGOR.—*Glendg*, outward bound, remains.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday the 24th Instant, Mr. Joao, Joze Fernandes to Miss Rita de Lima e Souza.

On Tuesday the 25th Instant, Mr. Braz Barretto, to Miss Anna Maria Fernandes.

BIRTHS.

At Surat on the 23d instant, the Lady of Capt. H. A. Hervey, 2d Batt. 7th Regt. of a daughter.

At Sans Souci' on the 28th instant, the Lady of J. H. Farquharson Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 20th instant at Phoiadpoor at the age of 32, the Revd. Donald Mitchell one of the Missionaries of the Scottish Missionary Society, whilst on his way to Sattarah for the benefit of his health. He has left a disconsolate widow and two children to bewail his loss.

On the 21st instant, Lieut. J. Attenburrow of the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regt. second son of J. Attenburrow Esq. of Nothingham; sincerely rigretted by his brother officers and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Poonah on the 18th instant, Lucy Letitia, the infant daughter of Capt. M. L. Galtway of the 5th N. I.

At Surat on the 23d instant, Carolina Augusta the infant daughter of Capt. H. A. Hervey, 2d Batt. 7th Regt. N. I.

At Camp Kalowta near Choke, on his way from Jaulna to Bombay, Lieut. Wynne F. Lewis of the Madras Artillery.

At Malligaum on the night of the 26th Instant of Fever Lieutenant Frederick Graham of the 1st Batt. 4th Regt. N. I. a Young Officer whose manners and pleasing disposition gained him the estem of all his Brother Officers and would no doubt have rendered him an Ornament to the service to which he belonged

Calcutta,

MARRIAGES,

At Calcutta, on the 5th November, at the Cathedral, Mr. William Scott, to Miss Eliza Jones.

At Calcutta, on the 5th November, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. William Eales, Junior Chaplain, Mr. Henry Critchly, of the H. C. Marine, to Mrs Marian McCarthey.

At Calcutta, on the 6th November, at the Cathedral, H. Cavell, Esq, 1st Garrison Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Jane Poole.

At the Cathedral, on the 6th November, by the Reverend J. Parson, Captain G. Tomkyns, of the 7th N. I. to Jessie, second danghter of Captain Alexander Nash, of Gravel Hill House, Chalant. St. Peter's Buckinghamshire.

At Calcutta, on the 6th November, by the Rev. William Eales, Junior Chaplain, Mr. John Peter, to Miss Larrina Robinett.

At Calcutta, on the 7th November, by the Revd. J. Parson, Senior Chaplain, Henry Cranmer Gordon, Esq. Lieutenant in H. M.'s Navy, to Miss Christina Lucas.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 8th November, Mr. John Pereira, to Miss Mary Ann Gonsalves.

At Barrackpore, on Saturday morning, the 8th November, by the Reverend Mr Henderson, Lieutenant Vindent Shortland, to Miss Mary Charlotte Estello Defouchy.

At Berhampore, J. J. Snodgrass, Esq. Lieutenant and Adjutant, His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to Ma[illegible] McDonald, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell K. C. B.

At Commillah, on the 1st November, by the Reverend W. Parish, Lieut. T. Fisher, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to Emily Maria, Daughter of William Terraneau, Esq. of Sylhet.

At Asseerghur, on the 11th October, Lieutenant Zouch Henry Turton, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Ann Crump.

At Cawnpore, on the 16th October, Mr. C. Mackintosh, to Miss D. C. Honeyburne.

EUROPE.] At Edinburgh, on the 7th of June last, by the Right Reverend Bishop Sandford, Josiah

Nisbet, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Rachel, second Daughter of Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, in the County of Berwick, Bar., M. P.

BIRTHS

At Calcutta, on the 30th October, Mrs. Amelia Phillips, wife of Mr. William Phillips Assistant Harbour Master, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 2d November, the Lady of Catchic A. C. Cavorke Esq. second Daughter of Arratoon Avietick, Esq. of Rangoon, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 2d November, at the house of Mr. Ricketts, Corringa' the Widow of the late Mr. Thomas Vaughan, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 5th November, the Lady of John Lowis, Esq. of a still born Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 6th November, Mrs. J. P. Bellew, of a Son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 7th November, the Lady of J. Bell, Esq. of a Son.

At Patna, on the 15th of August, Mrs. C. M. Pratt, of a Son.

At Chittagong, on the 29th October, the Lady of Captain William Hodgson, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 29th October, the Lady of Captain William Worsley Davis, of the 6th Native Regiment, of a Son and Heir.

At Monghyr, on the 30th October, the Lady of Captain W. B. Salmon, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 28th October Christiana Ruff, youngest daughter of Mr. Francis Ruff, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 3 days, sincerely and deservedly regretted by her parents.

At Calcutta, on the 5th November, the Infant Daughter of Mrs. J. P. Bellew.

At Calcutta, on the 6th November, Mr. Daniel Hogan, aged 22 years.

On the 28th October, at Bogwangolah, Moorshedabad, after a painful illness of 3 months and 8 days, Mrs. Rose Rose, the wife of Mr. Thomas Rose, of a fever and looseness, aged 20 years, 2 months and 9 days.

At Delhi, on the 18th October, Margaret, wife of Garrison Serjeant Major Henry Fensley, after a long and severe illness of several years duration, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

At St. John's Church, Masulipatam on the 12th Instant, by the Revd. R. MOORSOM, Capt. KYD of the Madras European Regiment, to MARY' ANN, daughter of the late G. ROSE, Esq. of Crookham near Newbury.

At Jaulnah, on the 2d Instant, Captain JOHNSON WILKINSON, Madras Artillery, to HANNA ANN, third Daughter of the Revd. ROBERT FENWICK, of Kyloe and Lowick Northumberland.

At Madras, on the 17th Instant, Mr. JOHN TEMASFIELD, to Miss JONAH TERENBRUGGEN.

At St. Mary's Church, on the 17th Instant Serjeant Gale, H. M. 54th Regt. to Mrs. Eley.

BIRTHS.

At Kaludgee, on the 1st Instant, the Lady of Captain Cuxton, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 16th October, the Lady of Capt. Deane, Royal Regiment, of a Son and Heir.

At the Luz, on Friday the 16th instant, Mrs. Edward, D'Silva, of a daughter.

At Vepery, on the 5th Instant, Mrs. Talbot, of a Son,

At the Presidency, on Saturday, the 15th Instant, the wife of Sub-Conductor John Babon, of the Ordnance Department attached to the Gun Powder Manufactory, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Masulipatam on the 6th Instant, Lieutenant Charles Alexander Carroll, 21 Bat. 19th Regt. N. I. universally esteemed and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At Vizianagrum on the evening of the 24th October last, Charlotte, wife of Major T. H. Smith Commanding at that Station, aged 30 years.

On the 4th Instant, at St. Thomas's Mount, Serjeant Major Stephen Coyle of the Horse Brigade, sincerely regretted.

At the Presidency Cantonment, on the 6th Instant. Jane Charlotte, Daughter of Serjeant Major Stevenson, aged 16 months and 21 days.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		RATES OF PREMIUM	SELL	
36	8	*Remittable Loan,*.....	35	12
12	12	*Five Per Cent. Loan,*.....	11	4

COURSE OF EXCHANGE AT CALCUTTA.

Bills on London at 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs..... 1. 10½ *a* 1. 11½

Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 92 *

Madras ditto, 9¼ a 98 Sa Rs per 100 Madras Rupees *

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....*per Cent.*	3	0
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange... "	2	8
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,.. "	4	0
Do. 2 Months Certain,..... "	3	8

BANK SHARES.—*Premium 56 to 58 per Cent.—nominal*

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sicca Rupees,	207	8	*a per* 100	207	12
Doubloons,.....	30	8	*a each*	31	8
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17	8	*a* "	18	0
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4	*a* "	4	12
Louis D'Ors,.....	8	4	*a* "	8	8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,.....	190	4	*a per* 100	190	8
Star Pagodas,.....	3	6½	*a each*	3	7
Sovereigns,.....	10	12	*a* "	11	0
Bank of England Notes,....	10	8	*a* "	11	0

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES.

Remittable Loans,.....*Rs.*	34	0
Unremittable ditto, at 5 per cent.....	12	0
Bills of Excange on the Court of Directors, 18 months,.....	34	0
Bank Shares.....	6,000	0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,.....	208	8
Notes on Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest,.....	at 3½	pr. ct.
Government Bills, Discounted,.....	at 2½	pr. ct
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 Months,.....	at 2½	pr. c.

Government, we are informed, have constituted a New Office, under the designation of Revenue Surveyor General, for the purpose of controling and directing all Village Surveys instituted for Revenue or Judicial purposes, and have appointed Captain J. A. Hodgson, of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, to the situation.

The Bengal Hurkaru,—Nov. 7.

We publish the following Documents connected with the suppression of the Calcutta Journal, which too fully confirm the information contained in the last Gazette in reference to the subject.

Circular to the Proprietor and Subscribers of the late Calcutta Journal.

REVOCATION OF THE LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the subjoined letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, under date the 6th instant, but not received until to-day, revoking the licence for publication of the Calcutta Journal, it is of necessity discontinued. As the late Restrictions, however, relative to the Indian Press, do not extend to the publication of Auction Catalogues, Advertizers, &c., the public is hereby informed, that the Calcuta Journal Daily Advertizer will still be continued to be printed, published and circulated, as usual.—*Nov.* 7, 1823.

To Messr's John Francis Sandys, John Palmer, Geo. Ballard and Peter Stone D' Rozario.

[GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN,

You were apprized by my official letters of the 18th of July and 3d of September last, of the sentiments entertained by the Governor General in Council in regard to the repeated violation on the part of the Conductors of the Calcutta Journal, of the rules established by Government for the regulation of the Periodical Press.

The Editor of the Calcutta Journal notwithstanding those communications, has since, by the republication in successive numbers of that Newspaper, of numerous Extracts from a Pamphlet published in England, revived the discussion of topics, which had before been officially prohibited, and has maintained, and enforced opinions and principles which, as applicable to the state of this Country, the Governor General in Council had repeatedly discouraged and reprobated: the Extracts themselves so published containing numerous passages which are in direct violation of the rules prescribed by Government under date the 5th of April last.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has in consequence this day been pleased to resolve, that the license granted by Government on the 18th of April 1823, authorising and empowering John Francis Sandys, and Peter Stone D' Rozario, to print and publish in Calcutta, a Newspaper called "The Calcutta Journal, of Politics, and General Literature," and supplement thereto issued on Sundays entitled and called "New Weekly Register and General Advertizer for the Stations of the Interior, with Heads of the latest intelligence published as a Supplement to the Country Edition of the Calcutta Journal, shall be revoked and recalled, and you are hereby apprised and respectively required to take notice that the said License is resumed, revoked and recalled accordingly.

I am, Gentleman,
Your obedient humble Servent,
W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
the 6th Nov. 1823.

The following Circular has been addressed to the Subscribers by the late Editor of the Journal.

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,

The last measure adopted by the Government against the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, *came so unexpectedly, that I had not time to prepare you for its approach.*

I am now happy to say, that arrangements are in contemplation for a new Publication from this press; which will, I am confident, prove in every respect as worthy of your patronage, as that whiah has been supppressed.

The temporary arrangement made with the Editor of the HURKARU, *will therefore be very soon superseded: meanwhile, should you not approve of it, I beg you will, without hesitation, direct the further transmission of that Paper to be discontinued.*

I am induced to give the above notice, merely to correct any misconception which may have been formed, on perusing the paragraph contained in the HURKARU *of the 8th instant.*

Nov. 12, 1823.

We learn that the late North Easterly gales have not been confined to Calcutta, for on the night of the 11th instant it blew a gale at Ked-

gerce which occasioned the loss of one of the Dawk Boats, and drove two others on shore.

The Vessels forming the expedition against the Burmahs encountered a smart Gale from the Southward which drove them into 4 fathoms water in the Huneen Gutta; before they could secure the vessels the wind chopped round from the Northward and blew them out again, but they were all safe off Cox's Bazar, when the *Diana* Steam boat left them on the 8th, at 4 P. M. with the exception of the *Research* which had not been seen or heard of after the Gale on the 4th. She is the H. C. new surveying Vessel commanded by Captain Crawford and must have been sadly crowded, having besides her own crew 200 Troops and 6 Officers on board, but being a strong new ship it is to be hoped she is safe.

Captain Baker, the Political Agent, who proceeded with the expedition having returned in the *Diana* makes us suppose that affairs there will not be settled so amicably as we had reason at first to imagine, but the result we hope shortly to be able to lay before our readers. Lieut. Col. Shapland C. B. who as Senior Officer commands the Expedition left Chittagong for Cox's Bazar some days previous to the arrival of the Troops.

[*Bengal Hurkaru* 14 *November*.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

6TH Nov.

A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, was held yesterday at the Town-Hall, agreeably to requisition, to consider the feasibility of establishing a communication between India and the mother country, by means of Steam navigation. After the requisition had been read by the Sheriff, he proposed that the meeting should proceed to elect a chairman, and suggested that Captain Johnston would not be exactly a fit person, as he would have to enter into explanations, and to satisfy the meeting on points connected with the practicability of the proposed scheme. Mr. Holt Mackenzie was proposed as Chairman, but declined accepting the office. He stated that he was utterly incompetent to discuss or to decide on the merits of the question they were met there to consider; and he should, therefore, propose a gentleman who was more competent by age, by character, and rank in society, to fill the chair on this occasion. He begged to propose Mr. Harington. With respect to Lieutenant Johnston, he imagined that he must be called upon, as had been stated, to give explanations as to the feasibility of his plan, and to take, in short, a very active part in the discussion they were about to engage in; and he, therefore, could not be a fit person to fill the office of chairman, whose duty it was rather to preserve order, and to regulate the meeting, than to take any prominent part in the discussion.

Mr. Harington having been accordingly elected to the chair, rose and addressed the meeting. He concluded by expressing his hope, that if any gentlemen present, had any objections to advance against the feasibility of the proposed scheme, they would come forward and state them, that they might then be able to determine, whether it were advisable or not, to go further into the consideration of it; and if it were deemed practicable, at once appoint a committee to consider the means of carrying it into effect.

Lieutenant Johnston, R. N. then presented himself to the meeting, and after stating that it was the first time he had ever appeared before so numerous an assembly, with the purpose of addressing it, he expressed his fears that had he trusted to his memory, he might have omitted much that he wished to say on the important and interesting question they had met to discuss: and he should therefore, with their permission, read from a written paper what he deemed it necessary to address to them on this occasion. He then read from a paper in his hand as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,

On perusing the report of the British House of Commons, drawn up in committee on the very interesting subject, to which with due respect, I have ventured to call the attention of the Indian Public, I mean the possibility of navigating the largest seas, in Steam Vessels, I became convinced of its practicability and by degrees of the superior advantages in point of safety as well as expedition, which must follow the introduction of a communication by Steam Vessels between ourselves and the parent state.

A Prospectus, of which copies are lying on the table, has been drawn up from the best information with respect to the probable expenses which would be attendant on such an establishment.

I have therein proposed, that the route should be, across the Isthmus of Suez, and I give a preference to this route, first because in point of distance it is one-third less than the route by the Cape of Good Hope, the former being 8, the latter thirteen thousand miles; secondly, by this route vessels would be less exposed to tempests or gales of wind; and thirdly, because it offers more convenient depots for fuel.

The Plague, for I consider it my duty to bring forword all objections which have presented themselves, in order by discussion to determine, whether they really militate against the object of this Meeting; the Plague there, is an evil against which every Englishmen carries an antidote in his constitution; it is an evil more terrible in idea than in effect, and the precautions taken by Europeans in Plague countries, are effectual in the prevention of it. In the most populous towns when visited by the most destructive Plague, Europeans have seldom been known to suffer. In the dreadful Plague which ravaged Malta in 1813, death was confined to the Natives; not one Englishman was affected.

The Plague can only be communicated by contact: the scarlet fever, the measles, the cholera morbus, are a thousand times more to be dreaded, since they cannot be avoided by prudence or precaution. By prosecuting the route proposed in the prospectus, all towns with the exception of Suez, will be avoided; and the little danger which might have been dreaded will by this arrangement be removed; and I may here remark, that the Quarantine to which vessels arriving in England from Alexandria, with a clean bill of health, are subjected, does not exceed at furthest, 5 days, the time necessary for a reference to the Privy Council. Under the present Governor Egypt has been rendered safe to the Traveller; plunder and robbery, with one exception, have for many years, been unheard of; and with a proper escort, no danger of that nature need be apprehended.

The name of an Englishman is every where a safeguard. The inconvenience of changing from one Vessel to another has been mentioned to me as one objection; but a voyage in a Steam Vessel, must be considered in a very different light to a Voyage in an Indiaman. In this it is necessary to be prepared for 5 or 6 months; in that only for as many weeks. The quantity of baggage will be reduced, and I shall propose that the vessels be fitted in all respect-alike, and that the cabins be furnished, by and at the expence of the Company, with couches, tables, chairs, looking glasses, &c. &c. so that the passengers will literally be without incumbrance; and the inconvenence of moving from one vessel into another, would be no more than is attendant on a week's visit to Barrackpore, whilst the variety of landing once every sen'night, of obtaining always abundance of good water, milk, and vegetables, would compensate for many little inconveniences, if any should occur. In the prospectus which lies on the table. I have calculated the expense of a complete establishment of steam vessels on both sides of the Isthmus, adequate to keep up a monthly communication with Europe. It appears to me, however, that the project will be most likely to meet with support, if confined to conveyance of passengers, to El Arish. Catich, or the Lake of Menzelet, if anchorage can there be found, leaving it to British capitalist, to form a company that will co-operate with the one proposed; can the smallest doubt exist of such co-operation, as even individuals in England certain of meeting with passengers, would undoubtedly send more Steam vessels to any part of the Mediterranean to embark them.

An arrangement, however, to place beyond a possibility the disappointment of passengers engaging here, will become, a consideration of the first importance with the committee of the proposed Steam Company, should it be formed.

To carry this project into effect, I think that two vessels of 400 tons each, capable of accommodating 25 passengers; each with a dining-room under the poop, should be commissioned from England, and be brought round the Cape of Good Hope. This would give very great confidence to the Indian community, and these vessels delivered in Calcutta, supposing them to bring out, neither freight nor passengers, would cost, hereby as follows:—

2 Vessels of 400 tons, at £20 . .	£16,000
4 Engines of 50 horses.	10,000
Contingencies.	2000
Coals.	2000
Wages and victualing.	480
Artificers for six months.	800
Commanders and mates.	800
Insurances on £52,000.	1280
	33,360
£33,360, or rupees,	333,600

About three lacs and thirty thousand rupees.

The expence of navigating these vessels for 12 months. will probably amount to.

Insurance on 330,000, at 10 per cent.	33,000
Wear and tear. 15 per cent.	49,500
Coals for 8 voyages.	90,000
Packing the Engine Piston.	4000
2 Engineers at 4000 per annum	8000

2 Ditto at 3000 per annum.	6000
12 Engineers at 60 per month	8640
24 Seamen, at 25.	7200
Victualling.	4060
Table.	20,000
Commander.	7200
	237,540
Making the annual outlay amount to Rs.	238,540
Add the expence of passing the Isthmus.	30,000
Total	268,540

The number of persons leaving Calcutta for England annually, may be estimated on a fair average, at about 450 or 500;* of these, it is not being too sanguine to suppose, we may obtain 12 each voyage; and from Madras 3, leaving Bombay at present out of the question, since an auxiliary vessel will be required to bring from thence any persons desirous of proceeding by a Calcutta Steam vessel.

I think the charge will be considered moderate, if fixed at 1 500 rupees to the Mediterranean: and 800 thence to England. An equal number may be expected to return at the same charge; and the two vessels will carry in all the year, 15 × 8 × 2=240 out and home; which × by 1,500, the charge for their passage, will make sicca rupees 390,000, from which deduct an out-lay 268,540, of a balance will remain in favour of the Company of 91,460. on a capital of 333,000; a profit of nearly 28 per cent. without taking into consideration the carriage of letters, which from this presidency alone, amount in number to at least one laka; and supposing a charge to be permitted of 8 annas on each letter, certainly a very light tax, and one that would be readily paid by all persons caring at all for correspondence, the proceeds on this account, would amount to 50,000 rupees equal to 16 per cent. which added to the 27 per cent. previously calculated, would amount to 43 per cent. and I feel convinced, that after one or two prosperous voyage, the vessels will always be full of passengers, and that the charge for passage, may be very much lowered.

By what I have advanced, I do not mean decidedly to say that steam vessels will never reach India from England, and through the influence of British capital. I feel convinced they will, but only after the lapse of several years; they will be extended hither by gradual advances. Madeira will first be visited; then the Wes Indies, South America, the Cape, and last of all perhaps Calcutta; but why not anticipate, why not determine at once to enjoy the advantages which such a communication presents?

Those who do not visit England, will enjoy the advantage of receiving letters before the antiquity of their date damps in some measure the interest which a Letter is calculated to excite. Four months!!! how short a time to look forward to for an answer to a letter on which one's happiness may depend, when compared to the usual term of an year? how delightful to receive in February, details of the movement of the merriments of the preceding Christmas in old England; how much will this facility of communication tend te keep alive and to strengthen in a family those affections which now alas, too frequently subside after a few years of separation.

Gentlemen, lay these considerations, to your hearts, you will be brought near to your native land. Your comforts, your enjoyments, your luxuries, your own happiness here, that of your friends, your relations and your children at home, must all be promoted by this establishment. How many now lingering under the effects of climate undermining their constitutions, would be able to recover and to enjoy alengthened period of existence, not only by the speed with which they would return but having the means which a long voyage, a long absence from their emoluments pay and allowances, now prevents them from doing, to look forward to, Gentlemen you are interested collectively, you are interested individually. You are all of you most strongly interested in the promotion of the establishment. I too, am particularly interested, I shall enjoy the proud satisfaction of being the projector of an undertaking pregnant with advantages of the highest nature to the India Society.

After Lieutenant Johnston had concluded, the Chairman again called on the gentlemen of the meeting to state any objections they might have to advance against what Lieutenant Johnston had stated, but no one came forward.

The chairman them informed the meeting, that Lieutenant Johnston had, in anticipation of the present meeting, sent into circulation, a sketch of two addresses, proposed to be delivered, one at the expected meeting in this country, and another to the public in England, after he should have been deputed by a committee here to act for them in the matter, (*vide* Calcutta Journal for September 22, page 293;) and as no gentleman had come forward to state any objections to Lieutenan Johnston's plan, he, the chairman, would read, with permission, one of a series of resolutions subjoined, after some prefatory remarks, to the latter of these intended addresses, which was to have been proposed at home, in the event of the plan having been approved of and a committee appointed to carry it into execution here. He shoud have been glad, however, if some of the gentlemen present had come forward, on this occasion, to deliver their sentiments on the question; because the public would expect them to express the sense of this meeting, as to whether the proposed scheme is feasible and desirable or not. He had hoped, that some of the members of the mercantile body, in particular would have favored the meeting with their opinions.

(*Mr. Mackillop, who was standing near the chairman, then addressed him, and the resolution referred to, was not read.*)

Mr. Mackillop suggested that, perhaps, the establishment of a company at home and one here, to have control of the vessels from hence to Cosseir only, leaving the subsequent conveyance of the passengers, &c. to the home committee, would be most advisable.

The chairman stated, that some gentleman near him had suggested, that there might be some difficulty in getting a company at home to co-operate with another here.

Mr. Mackillop explained, as far as our Reporter could collect the substance of his remarks; that there was a strong bias, in favor of the plan, amongst the companies at home; but whether the failure of Mr. Perkins's invention, might, or might not, have occasioned any change in their opinions, or disposition to encourage it he, could not say.

The chairman expressed his satisfaction, at finding, that the scheme was so favorably regarded at home. He thought that the first thing to be done, was to decide, whether the scheme were; or were not feasible: that in short the sense of the meeting should be taken on this point; and if it were favorable to its feasibility, that a committee should be appointed as before suggested; if otherwise, that all further consideration of the subject should be waved. The Chairman then called on Mr. Larkins to state his sentiments.

Mr. Larkins, observed, that an idea had been started by a gentleman near him,* which really appeared to him so good, that he had no kind of scruple in borrowing it; it had been suggested that a premium of £10,000 should be offered to whoever should send out a steam boat to India, that was if the sum could be raised. It would not be right perhaps to offer the sum to any individual, because some adventurer might be tempted to run out at all hazards for the sake of the reward, leaving the steam boat to be taken back by whomsoever pleased to conduct her; It should be offered to a company of individuals.

The Chairman, wished to know, whether this idea originated in the opinion that the establishment of a company at home, would be preferable to that of a similar body here.

Mr. Larkins: No, not precisely in that, but merely as an inducement. I think we are too liberal here, however, to carry on any thing of the sort.

Mr. Hobhouse, observed that the object of the inducement was to get the steam packets here. If they were already out in the country, of course we might establish a company and send them away immediately. But he conceived that the great difficulty was to get them out here round the Cape. How were they to come out?

Lieutenant Johnstone would undertake to get them out; he has already stated, that nothing but want of funds had prevented his attempting it before.

Mr. Paton, thought that if a committee were appointed, as the amount of the whole expence was known, that they might fix the number and value of the shares.

Mr. Larkins remarked, that £10,000 would induce many persons at home to engage in the undertaking.

Mr. John Hunter proposed that one half should be paid here on the arrival, and the other before hand in England, to assist in the outfit.

Mr. Larkins begged to put the motion distinctly to the meeting, that a certain premium be offered to the first company or Society that shall bring out a steam vessel, and establish the communication between India and Great Britain, leaving the route open to their choice.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie, seconded the motion. By the offer of a premium, we threw the undertaking of the plan opento the competition of the men of genius of England; and if they did not succeed, he was indeed at a loss where to look for success. Another reason against the appointment of a Committee here, was that we wanted data to establish the amount of capital actually required. He Mr. Mackenzie had reason to believe, that the expenses of building, a steam vessel

* Lieutenant Johnston includes children in this estimate.—Ed.

* We believe it was Mr. Holt Mackenzie.—Ed.

of 400 tons would amount to upwards of £14,000. It is true that this was the estimated price: but it was well known that estimates are apt to be very fallacious. Mr. Mackillop he believed could speak from experience on this point, in reference to the Steam vessel here *(a laugh.)* The estimate of the expence of building that vessel, furnished too, by a most intelligent and skilful individual, was 15,600 rupees, and she had eventually cost he understood, 32,000. It is evident therefore, that estimates may be most deceptive and erroneous. But if that furnished in this case be correct, the premium offered would secure us the supply of a vessel here within twelve months from this date. The next question was, could we raise £10,000. It was assume that the scheme would prove advantageous to the comforts of all, and profitable to many Speaking for himself, he could say that he should willingly aid in promoting the increase of these comforts: to the mercantile body, the plan offered more weighty advantages than to others, inasmuch as speediness of intelligence was of more importance to them, then to any other class of society. It could not therefore be doubted, that the Indian community would subscribe to obtain these advantages. Captain Johnstone, it was plain, acted on the supposition, that we were set down quietly with a prospect of losing two lacs of rupees, to attain an object that might be effected without any such risk. He had no doubt that the community would willingly contribute two lacs, to promote the communication it was proposed to establish; but if they gave *two* in that way, he was confident they would much more readily give *one*, as a premium in the way he had suggested.

Mr. Paton enquired whether the government would not patronize the undertaking.

Mr. H. Mackenzie replied, that he was not there on the part of the government, but simply as an individual addressing his fellow citizens at a meeting of other individuals like himself. If he were however to express his opinion as to the disposition of the Government, towards this undertaking, he should have no hesitations in expressing his conviction, that they would liberally support it *(applause.)* He would suggest, as an improvement to Mr. Larkin's motion that instead of offering the premium to individuals, it should run thus, that a premium shall be offered to the first Company, that shall establish a communication between India and Great Britain by means of steam navigation.

The following Resolutions were then moved by Mr. Larkins, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and unanimously adopted.—*(Vide Gazette of this Morning.)*

After Lieutenant Johnston, had returned thanks for the honor done him, and expressed his assurance, that his exertions should never be wanting to forward the object of the Meeting, or to promote the welfare and happiness of this community, Mr. H. Mackenzie rose and proposed the thanks of the Meeting to the Chairman, for the able manner in which he had conducted the business the motion was unanimously carried; several gentlemen rose at once to second it.

English News.

The East India Company have borrowed £2,000,000, from the Bank for two years at 3½ cer cent interest.

The Marquis of Bath, we understand, is to have the Blew Ribbon, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Courier. June 19.—A petion was presented on the 8th to the House of Commons from the Nobility Gentry and Clergy of Bedford, praying the House to take some measures to prevent the practice of Hindoo women burning themselves. Mr. F. Buxton called the attention of the House to the petition, and pledged himself if some thing was not shortly done he would next Session himself bring it forward. Mr. Wynn, said every body must feel alike on this subject, but he feared that the practice had too deep a hold to be prevented. The general opinion was that no legislative measure would be effectual. Mr. Buxton made some remark on Infanticide in India.

The case of the *soidisant* "Olive Princess of Cumberland" was brought forward by S. G. Noel on petition, and seconded by Mr. Hume. The object was a select Committee to take it into consideration. Mr. Peel treated the whole as a ludicrous farce, and the motion was loudly negatived without a division. Account of a dreadful affray, at the fair of Maghesa in County of Derry, eight man killed sixteen wounded.

Arrived the Barkworth, Green, from Bombay.

Courier, June 20—Duke of Devonshire's Resolution respecting Ireland:—

"That this House has learnt with the deepest regret, from the information laid before it during the present Session, by command of his Majesty, that a general spirit of violence, manifesting itself in outrages of the most alarming nature, has for some time prevailed in many parts of Ireland, and that in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, extraordinary powers are required for the protection of the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects in that kingdom. That this House will be ready to concur in any measures which may be found indispensible for the prompt and effectual suppression of these disorders; but experience has proved, that coercion and force, however necessary to avert a pressing and immediate danger, have not been sufficient to eradicate evils, whose magnitude & frequent recurrenee induce a belief that there must exist some material defect in state and administration of the laws and the system of the Government to the examination of which, with a view to the adoption of more permanent and effectual remedies, it is the duty of this House to apply itself without further delay."

Lost by a majority of 105 over 59. The Courier, in allusion to this debate, says, "Certainly the affairs of that Country are rapidly assuming an aspect calculated to inspire eaery person with alarm as to the future." On the 19th June, The Duke of Wellington presented his Banner at the Castle at Windsor, by which tenure his Grace holds his Dukedom. The Colombian Loan reported not to be ratified.

LONDON JUNE 29th,

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

One of the Lisbon mails due arrived on Thursday, bringing papers from that capital to the 31st of May. In the following extracts will be found a copious detail of the reported counter revolution in Portugal, which appears to have been thus far accomplished, to the full extent of what had been reported in the French papers. The facts may be thus concisely stated:—On the 27th, the infant Don Miguel retired from Lisbon, an event to which succeeded the defection of the 23d regiment. These circumstances were announced to the Cortes in a sitting on that day, by the direction of the King, in terms expresive of his Majesty's "great grief."

The Message being referred to the Committee of Public Safety, it was by them proposed to declare the country in a state of danger; that the King should be requested to dismiss his Ministers; and that Gen. Sepulvada be charged to maintain the peace of the capital.

It was then proposed to call in Sepulveda, who appeared, and replied to the questions demanded of him, that since the late events, he had seen his Majesty, who was profoundly afflicted at the disobedience of San Miguel; but nevertheless, resolved to maintain the Constitution of 1822, to which he had voluntarily sworn. At this assurance the hall resounded with acclamations. Sepulveda added, that the troops remaining in the capital were entirely in favour of the constitution to which they had sworn.

In the siting of 28th, the deputation which had waited upon his Majesty with a message of congratulation, reported a most favourable reception by the King, who reiterated his assurances of cooperation with the Cortes, and his sorrow at the conduct of Don Miguel. On the 30th, a Royal Proclamation appeared, in which the King renounces, as a father, his son Don Miguel. A new Ministry was now announced, and another deputation waited on his Majesty, in consequence of the desertion of Sepulveda, with 2760 of the troops. The King declared his profound affliction at this event, and gave fresh protestations of fidelity to the constitution.

On the same eveing, however, his Majesty fled ftom the capital, and went to Villa Franca, taking with him the few remaining troops of the line.

REMOVAL OF THE KING OF SPAIN TO CADIZ.

The French papers of Monday, and letters, give an account of the removal of the King of Spain to Cadiz. These papers, though they may be admitted as evidence of the fact of the King's removal must, after all the falschoods with which they have deluded us respecting Seville, be listened to with doubt as to the details of that event. following are the particular:—*Madrid June* 18—The following are details which I have been able to collect of the news from Sevile:—

"On the 8th, Sir W. A. Court offered his mediation to the Government, proposing to go in person to Madrid and promising all in his power to bring back favourable conditions. The Cortes replied, that they stood in no need of any Foreign interference; at the same time that they expressed their gratitude for his good intentions.

"On the 6th. there was a grand sitting of the Council of State, in which the Prince of Anglona declared that they ought to negociate with the Duke d' Angouleme. This advice being rejected by the Council of State and Cortes, the Prince gave in his resignation.

"On there 10th, was a very stormy sitting of the Cortes.

"On the 11th, the King was waited upon requested definitively to state whether he was willing to set out for Cadiz.

"His Majesty replied, that as far as regarded himself, he had no objection to go but as he considered his transference to Cadiz as being contrary to the interest of his people, he would not yield to the demands of the Cortes but by force. After this there was another sitting of the Cortes, in which, on the motion of M. Galiano, it was decreed, that the King was in *a state of mental insanity*, and that being thus incapable of con-

ducting the Government, the Cortes ordered his being carried to Cadiz, and appointed a Regency in his stead.

"The Minister of England then sent to the Government, in which he stated that he was accredited to the King, and not to a Regency, he could not follow the King to Cadiz without further instructions.

The Cortes then, in order that they might remove the objections of Sir W. A. Court, ordered his letter to be answered by a declaration that his Majesty would be under restraint only on his journey, but that he would resume his functions in Cadiz. Sir William replied, that he could not go, for that he did not see his objection removed by the proposed arrangement. He, therefore, remains at Seville for new instructions. The Minister of the United States of America, the Netherlands, and the Ambassador of Sweden, likewise remain at Seville. The Charge d' Affaires of Saxony set out with the Queen, she being a Princess of the House of Saxony.

"This news produced the most lively indignation. Violent complaints were uttered against those Royalist Members of the Council of State who had run away from fear, and abandoned the King to the mercy of his gaolers.

"It is believed that the Cortes aarrived at Cadiz on the 14th. Gen. Zayas was intrusted with the escort. During this deplorable crisis, the people of Seville, under the control of a ferocious militia, were in a state of stupor, On the 14th, in the morning, when it was learnt that the King was embarked, the people rushed to the boats which formed the convoy of the King and the Cortes, Several persons were killed in the boats as well as in the town. Several house were pillaged and demolished.

"*Paris, Monday afternoon 4 o'clock.*—Besides the despatch, of which I sent you a copy, the Ministers here have received a second, which states that the King and the Cortes arrived at Cadiz at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th. The Cortes immediately on their arrival, declared the King restored to the exercise of his functions; and the Government will be carried on under his name as before. Zayas, who commanded the escort to Cadiz, is appointed to command the troops in defence of that city.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held yerterday, June 18.

On the motion of the Chairman (W. Wigram, Esq. M. P.) the Court agreed to the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 17th inst. recommending the declaration of a Dividend of 5¼ per cent on the Company's capital stock.

East India Trade Bill.

The Chairman then stated, that the Court had been made special, for the purpose of resuming the debate on the East India Trade Bill. He then laid before the Court a copy of that Bill, in its amended shape, and observed that the proper course of proceeding would be, to allow him to withdraw the motion which he had submitted to the last Court namely—"That the Court approve of the Bill under the terms mentioned in the letter of Mr. Courtenay:" and to substitute the simple proposition "That this Court do agree to the said Bill."

Mr. Forbes expressed his approbation of the general principle on which the Bill proceeded, but observed that it did not fully meet his ideas on the subject, because it did not provide for that reciprocity of intercourse between this country and India which ought to be established. He contended, at considerable length, that the native seamen of India should be treated in every respect as British subjects, and placed on the footing of British seamen.

Mr. Tucker differed from the Hon Gentleman who had last spoken. He wished that the most liberal attention should be paid to the natives of India; no man was a greater advocate for their rights but it became a question, how far it would be useful to this country, or beneficial to the Indian population, to place the natives on a footing with British seamen He contended, that India was not a maritime country, nor were the people addicted to maritime pursuits. The religion and habits of the Hindous were opposed to maritime adventures; and even the Mahomtans, if he excepted the Arabians who inhabited the coast, were equally unsuited for sea faring expeditions Besides the subjects of the Company were much less interested in the question than many gentlemen seemed to suppose because the vessels that entered the ports of this country were not so extensively navigated by Lascars as was imagined. Portuguese, natives of Malay and of Manilla, were employed on board these vessels, and they were not subjects of the Company. If those individuals were allowed the privilege claimed by the honourable proprietor, if would perhaps be the means of throwing out of employment many of that most valuable body, the British seamen, who were the chief supporters of our national prosperity.

Mr. R. Jackson argued, most strenuously, that the coasting-trade should be preserved to the natives of India. It would be quite impossible for the weak and feeble natives of that country, as they had been described, to prevail against the bold ruffianlike crews which would by and by, proceed to India, in small vessels, under the present Act. This country was now about to take away that coasting-trade which for thousands of years the natives of India had possessed, merely to satisfy an apprehension on the part of the shipowners of England, that they were not now likely to have the same employment for their vessels as they formerly had. If one scintillation of that spirit which actuated the Court of Directors in 1813, when they resisted a similar proposition, still remained, some of those gentlemen would now rise and declare that they would exert their utmost powers to avert the evils which must inevitably arise from depriving the natives of India of the coasting-trade.

Mr. Grant said, he had never, since 1813, changed the opinion he then held, as to the propriety of preserving the coasting-trade. In the year, when the Charter was renewed, Lord Castlereagh stated that it was not intended to interfere with the coasting-trade. The Directors than thought that the trade was secured under the Charter and under the Act of Parliament. But some gentlemen on this side of the water, and some of the Company's legal officer's in India, had found out that the law did not prevent British ships from taking part in the coasting-trade. What then could the directors do? Would it be of any use to enter into a fresh discussion with Government on the subject? Those who wished that course to be taken ought to recollect that in discussions of that kind, where the company did not succeed, they did not leave off as they began —they always lost something. With respect to the privileges which the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Forbes) wished to be extended to the natives of India coming to this country, he would say a few words. In 1813, provision was made for the equitable and just government and protection of the Lascar, but it never entered the mind of any man to grant to them the privileges of British seamen; and he was convinced any such concession would not be advantageous to them. (Hear.) It was a question which involved many great political considerations, and could not be taken up as a mere matter of course. At all events, it was not for them, but for the legislature to grant the privileges of British subjects to those individuals. He would do as much as any man to ensure the happiness of the natives of India; but he did not think the proposition of The Hon. Proprietor was calculated to benefit them, and therefore he could not coincide in his opinion.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Trant, Mr. S. Dixon, Mr. Gahagan, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Lowndes took a part, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Pelly then came forward, and, in answer to certain observations made by Mr. Hume at a former Court, when the grant of Mr. J. H. Pelly was under consideration, contended—1st, That Mr. J. H. Pelly did not advance, as his strongest ground of claim, any informality in the contract between him and the Company.—2dly, That it was quite impossible but that the Directors's must have known that Mr. Pelly had entered into a specific bound.—And 3dly, that it was the practice, although Mr. Hume understood the contrary, to insert the penalty in the contract. The Hon. gentleman then observed, that it would seem from the statement of Mr. Hume, that the Company had lost, by Mr. J. H. Pelly; whereas, the fact was that they had gained 3,400l. by his contract,

The Court then adjourned.

In the Courier of the 20th June, it is stated that a letter from Havre de Grace was posted at Lloyd's, noticing the capture of the *Penelope* East Indiaman from Bengal to Bourdeaux—with a valuable cargo, by a Spanish privateer, and carried into Algeziras—it is said she is insured at Lloyd's for £ 100,000.

LONDON SHIP-OWNERS.

CITY OF LONDON TAVERN,—
June 16, 1823.

At a special meeting of Ship-owners of London, held here this day, comformable to public advertisement, to consider of the Bill proposed to be introduced into Parliament to authorize His Majesty in Council to equalize the Duties on Goods imported or exported in British and Foreign Ships;

GEO. LYALL, ESQ. in the chair:

Resolved, That the bill which is proposed to be introduced into the House of Commons to authorize His Majesty's Government to admit the importation of merchandise in Foreign ships at the same rates of duty as importations in British ships, from countries the governments whereof may think fit to act upon a similar principle, appears to this meeting to contemplate a departure from the British navigation code, fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the British shipping interest.

That the British ship owner is not in a situation to maintain an open competition with the ship-owners of those countries, which will be principally affected by the proposed measure.

That for objects of great national policy the

British ship-owner is, by legislative enactment, subject to the most rigid restrictions in the building, equipping and navigating his ships, and is made to pay heavy duties on some of the most important articles used for these purposes.

That the ship-owners of the ports in the Baltic and Norway have the means of building, equipping, and navigating ships at infinitely lower rates than the ship-owners of this kingdom, the former having all the materials for these purposes at hand in their own countries and being permitted to consume them free of duties, the wages paid to their seamen being not one half those paid by British ship-owners to seamen in the same voyages, and the cost of victualling in foreign ships being also much less.

That the present protecting duty in favour of importations of British ships is not found even adequate to enable them to sustain the competition to which they are exposed, the proportionate number of foreign ships employed in importing goods to this country from Prussia, Norway, Sweden, and Holland, having within the last three years materially increased over the proportionate number of British shipping employed in the same trades.

That ship-building has been rapidly on the decline in this country, as will appear from the following official returns for the last five years:—

	Tons.
In 1818, the amount of tonnage built in the British dominions was - - - -	104,366
1819 - - - - - - - - - - - -	112,173
1820 - - - - - - - - - - - -	84,582
1821 - - - - - - - - - - - -	74,847
1822 - - - - - - - - - - - -	62,534

That, since the restoration of peace British shipping has declined in value full one half, and the remainning half has for the most part been unproductive of income to the owners.

That, under these circumstances, any decrease, of the protection now afforded to British shipping appears to this meeting to threaten its gradual and certain decay, and to deprive the empire of that resource for seamen for the supply of its national marine, which the commercial shipping of the country has hitherto been made the means of affording.

That the principle of protection to domestic industry from foreign competition has been recognised by successive legislatures from the earliest periods of our history, and has from time to time received the sanction of the highest authorities.

That under the operation of this principle, British shipping, as well as many of the most valuable branches of native production and manufacture, have been fostered into importance, and are maintained in existence. That its relaxation, therefore, in favour of foreign shipping, to the injury of British navigation, while its protection continues extended to agriculture and manufactures would be a manifest act of inequality towards the British ship-owner. That this inequality is rendered doubly severe by the expensive restrictions in manning and navigating, to which, for objects of national policy, he is subject, in addition to the burdens he sustains in common with other branches of the community.

That if, therefore, it be now deemed expedient to alter the laws, upon the faith of which British ship-owners have been induced to embark their property the principle, which has been so frequently recognized in other Acts of Parliament of indemnifying vested interests ought in common justice to be extended to the present proprietors of British shipping.

That a Petition, founded on these resolutions, be presented to the House of commons, and that Thomas Wilson, Esq. M. P. berequested to present and support the same, and that the other Members of the City of London, and the Members for Middlesex, be solicited to give it their earnest support.

That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to Thomas Wilson, Esq. M. P. for his kind attendance and able assistance on this occasion.

That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

S. COCK, Secretary.

Bengal Hurkaru Nov. 15.

A PRACTICAL BULL; OR SCOTCH TRAVELLER.

A ludicrous incident, which was nigh leading to a fatal result, occurred at a respectable Hotel in Belfast, on Saturday last. Three Scottish Gentlemen (whose names we forbear mentioning) having arrived in the *Eclipse* Steam packet, put up at the Hotel. They had a considerable sum of money in their possession, and for their better security, they proposed to sleep together in one room, and were accordingly accommodated with a three-bedded one. Some time after they had retired, while imagination was, perhaps, conjuring up direful tales of blood-thirsty robbers and midnight assasinations, one of the watchful trio suddenly exclaimed, "I see a man!" This alarming anunciation was instantly followed by the Gentleman starting up, in order to secure the door, and prevent the escape of the robber; while cautiously slipping out from the curtains, he was espied by one of his terror-struck companions, who thinking he was the robber, quickly sprang forward, seized a chair, and attacked him with desperate fury. The third individual also joined in the attack, and the consequence was likely to be drendful; at this moment, the noise having aroused the landlord and some of his servants, they flew towards the bedroom, and forced the door, A light being introduced, the reader may judge the astonishment of the parties when it was discovered by the two Gentlemen that the supposed *bloody robber* was no other than their own companion, who lay speechless, covered with wounds, and weltering in his blood! Surgical aid was immediately procured, and the unfortunate Caledonian, who had been dreadfully wounded, is now in a fair way of recovery. Some idea may be formed of the violence inflicted on him, when we mention that the chair (a strong mahogany one) was literully dashed to pieces in the scuffle.

PUNCH, DRINKERS.—You may know a Punchdrinker by half a dozen different signs. Take him into a fruitrer's, and he will begin to handle the lemons, though all the riches of Paradise besides were piled upon the counter. Walk past a china-shop with him, and a bowl in the window brings him to a dead stand. If, in a ramble into the country, you happen to pass by a spring, he wishes it within a dozen yards of a puncheon of rum. Talk of a wine and spirit merchant, and though you were just praising his champaign he will ask you, what you think of his rum? set him down to tea, and he blesses the inventer of refining sugar by steam. Watch him after dinner, and he can hardly sit in his chair, or the fidgets after the sixth glass of wine. These are a few of the cardinal points by which a punch drinker may infalliably be known.

THE ART OF RISING.—"I attribute it, in some measure, to the influence of the same malignant destiny, which thwarted my poor mother's purpose of making me a Bishop; that after a service of seven and thirty years in all quarters of the Globe, I have received no higher reward to grace my retirement than the humble title of Major, and the Companionship of the Bath. But reflection has convinced me that by far the most powerful obstacle to my elevation, had its origin in a widely different cause—my ignorance of the art of rising. To this defect in my professional acquirements may it be ascribed, that I lay like a log on the Ocean, for every straw to float past me: hence it was that while fortune raised brevet, and regimental rank like manna about my ears, none of the genial showers fell on my shoulders, until they were too weary to carry their burthen—I can remember when the bare sight of an army list would make me bilious for a week, and every fresh announcement of promotions in *the Gazette* occasion me a fit of indigestion. I could never run my eye over the list of the officers of any corps, without full a dozen names staring me in the face as superiors, whose date or commission had once yielded to mine. I followed the praise-worthy military practice of searching out every instance of a more prosperous course than my own, and had thus always an ample fund of dissatisfaction in store; I never observed how many men I might myself have outstripped in promotion; for to what purpose should one pry into the disasters of others. All I knew or cared to know was, that their were those who had left me behind in the race. But in truth, I am at last very far from being singular in misfortune; for in all my acquaintance with military men and matters, I cannot recollect ever to have been or heard of a single individual, who had not some cause of complaint on the score of advancement, so very difficult a thing is the adequate reward of merit."—*From the Lucubrations of Humphrey Ravelin, Esq.*

ALARMING OCCURRENCE.

THE West end of the town was thrown into an unusual degree of alarm on Thursday, by the report that a dreadful fire had broken out in Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace. A large body of smoke was seen issuing from a part of the neighbourhood, where such a thing had not, for many years, been seen before; and the inhabitants were judiciously preparing to effect a retreat for themselves and their baggage, when it was luckily found out that His Royal Highness the PRINCE of SAXE COBOURG was about to have a dinner on that day—a circumstance at once so unusual and surprising, as never to have entered into the heads of the surrounding neighbours, as the cause of the alarming symptoms which were so dreadfully evident.

The MORNING POST gives a most edifying description of this "*rare*" feast which, according to the phraseology of that paper, appears to have been a masquerade instead of a dinner. The POST announces that amongst the distinguished "*characters*," were the EARL and COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL. LORD SIDMOUTH, the Vice-Chancellor, SIR ROBERT GARDINER,

Baroness Staeth, and Baroness Hansiem, &c. We suppose the Post puts "character" for "persons"—a trifle in itself, to be sure, but which throws an air of absurdity over the whole affair to those who enter into such jokes as we do.

The *plateau* (which our country readers may not know occupies the space which in less delicate society is *filled with dishes*) was of—"*white marble*," a judicious and economical substitute for the gaudy and expensive metals of which such articles, in extravagant establishments, are usually constructed. The taste of the ornaments may be conceived by the fact, that "Figures of the Graces help up a *large* basket "of—REAL FLOWERS!!! while at either "end was a *smaller* basket, supported by—— "Hercules!"

The liberality which could have adorned at *this* season of the year the classical designs of the artist with the living gifts of Flora, deserves all the praise which it cannot fail to obtain.

The Post informs us that His Royal Highness has added *two new silver candlesticks* to his stock of plate, made to imitate pine-apples surrounded by acorns!—and that some new tabbinet window curtains have been put up in the dinning-parlour: it also states that there are two new *molu* lamps in the hall—but this appears at present to want confirmation.

The dinner was extremely dull—not particularly good in itself, and the most joyous moment of the day was that in which the "distinguished characters" betook themselves to their respective homes.

It is supposed a similar event is not likely to occur for a considerable time to come.

[*John Bull May.* 5,

A PEEP INTO THE PANDEMONIUM;

OR

A Pandect of the whole Science of Gambling—the Play Houses—the Proprietors—their Games—Hours—Stakes—the Frequenters—their History—Practices, and Anecdotes.

"Quæ fuerant vitia mores sunt."—Seneca.

The dreadful infatuation of gambling is so notorious, and its evil tendency and effects so constantly before our eyes, that it becomes the duty of the independent journalist, and of all reflective minds, agreeably to their several stations and capacities, to use the best means of checking the growth of this destructive vice. It is for this purpose, and without any personal feeling, that in the first Number of our work we venture upon the bold task of exposing, in all its varied and disgusting deformities, the history and practices of the gambling-houses of the metropolis.

Here is a field—"where the pride
Of satire, pouring down in fullest tide,
May spread wide vengeance round; yet all the while
Justice beholds the ruin with a smile."

In exposing the vice we shall, however, cautiously avoid giving additional pain to the agonized feelings of those who, from the force of example and the seductive influence of fashion, may have been incautiously made the dupes of wily and experienced sharpers. Our practice will be,

Parcere personis, dicere de vitiis.

Our object is only to attack the incorrigible and the acknowledged professor; the hunter who starts the game, and pursues his victim till he has, for his own base purpose, plunged him, and with him, wife, children, kindred, friend, into the gulf of misery, penury, and destruction. To unravel the mystic web of secrecy with which these sharpers have surrounded themselves, was a work of no mean exertion or enterprise. That we have succeeded (beyond even our most sanguine wishes) will be of little gratification to us, if we should fail in producing what we most desire, the interference of the legislature in suppressing these schools of infamy. To this end we labour, and to effect this purpose we shall, from the mass of documents before us, give a history of the different gambling-houses, the proprietors, the frequenters, the game, hours of play, stakes played for; with such anecdotes as will tend to illustrate and expose the baneful and pernicious effects of gambling. The gambling-house displays a heterogeneous mass of human character, weakness, folly, and duplicity, that is not to be met with in any other situation. We shall endeavour to place an impartial picture before the eyes of our readers, and it will be the fault of those who are addicted to play, if they do not profit by the exposure.

We shall for the present merely give the outline of our plan, and fill up the detail in succeeding Numbers. That it may not be considered we promise more than we have the means of fulfilling, we subjoin a list of the houses on whose practices we mean to remark, with the names of some of the most notorious frequenters and players.

The Gothic Hall, No. 5, Pall-mall, Mons. Baron De—x, and Co., proprietors, conducted by a reverend divine.
32, late 40, Pall-mall, F——de and Al—ge, proprietors, late S—I—ni, Baron M—g, and Ro—g—r.
55, Pall-mall, Spectacle W—d, proprietor.
66, Pall-mall, T—y—r, proprietor.
71, Pall-mall, B—t and Ol—d—d, proprietors.
Corner of Bennett-street, St. James's, Al—d—ge, Mazz—gi, and Co., proprietors, late F—I—de.
5, King-street, Ab—t, Th—I—th, and D—es, proprietors.
10, King-st. D—v—s and Son, proprietors.
6, Bury-street, St. James's Captain B—n and S—h—tr, and Co. proprietors.
15, Bury-street, J—h and K—d, proprietors.
16, Bury-street, D—e, proprietor.
77, Jermyn-street, Capt. Fa—r, P—t, and Co., proprietors.
13, Leicester-street, Bar—t, proprietor.

There are several other minor houses, which we shall, in the course of our exposé, not fail to visit.

PRINCIPAL FREQUENTERS OF THE GAMBLING HOUSES,

Whom we shall, in the course of our remarks, furnish some curious anecdotes of.

The Leviathan,	Capt. P—m.
The Black Dwarf,	Lieut. R—e.
The Calculator,	Mr. G—t.
The Neptune,	Capt. M—l.
Jack Spiggot,	Lieut. D—e.
Capt. Whimper,	Blood—W—n.
Mother Bunch,	Old A—d.
Ella Rosenberg,	M'—k—e.
Portugal John,	Moses Ab—e B—l.
The Mathematician,	Mr. B—ll—o.
The Hebrew Star,	Jac—k—n.
Boniface,	Of Rathbone-place.
The four German Barons,	
Coaxing Tom,	E—of T—.
The Pill Gilder,	Young D—f—d.
Count Bluster,	Lieut. B—k—e.
Old Square-Toes,	Ma—r A—y.

To these might be added a very numerous list of persons of the very highest rank in the state, not excepting some of orthodox habits, from the top of nobility down to the very lowest of the low, the scum and outcast of society, all commingled and identified in one ruinous vice; all following the same criminal pursuits, and each one endeavouring, by every means in his power, to ruin his fellow. We think we have in the present Number given sufficient to convince the professors of this iniquitous vice, that every secret spring of the *sanctum sanctorum* of gambling is open to us.

No. 1 of the Gaz. of Fashion.

PRINTED BY MISTAKE.

[*From the New Monthly Magazine, for June* 1823.]

"Redeemed from tapers and defrauded pies."
Pope.

I was sitting by my fire-side in a dozing, dreaming, Lethean sort of half-consciousness, with just thought enough to enable me to enjoy my thoughtlessness, a mood of mind in which I indulge with a particular complacency, when my servant abruptly entered to inform me that a porter had called for my contribution to the New Monthly. "The New Monthly!" I exclimed, with an indignant surprise,—"I sent it a fortnight ago." "True, Sir, but that was for last month's" "Impossible!—what is to-day?"—"The tenth."—"Well, then it is now too late—and when he called last it was too early;—I will not be pestered:—I am determined to let my head lie fallow a little;—desire him to call again this day three months."

Really, I continued, stirring the sleepy fire, as if determined, to make it share my annoyance,—really there is no satisfying this monstrous maw of the Monthly Minotaur,—(I love alliteration); I thought he was to demand but twelve sacrifices in the year, but his months spring up like mushrooms;—one might as well live in the planet Jupiter, where there are, or ought to be, a hundred and forty-four in the year. Besides, I am exhausted, used up, my head is a vacuum, my brains with the pia-mater and pia-dura, cerebrum and cerebellum, have been seized by the press-gang, conveyed to Conduit-street, and poured into the printer's founts, those literal pitchers of the Belides. What! twelve crops in succession, and no respite allowed for manuring the mental soil, and putting my head in heart, (pardon the catachresis, ye agrestic readers!)—Va, via!—editoral reproaches, I give ye to the wind—fallow shalt thour be, my over-ploughed pate, till "darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory" do choak thy furrows.

Authors are said to be like flambeaux, which consume themselves in giving light to others; if so, I must have been a monstrous illuminator, for never was an intellect more effectually burnt out. Not that my faculties are extinct, but that I cannot find new materials for their exercise. Like Saturn, I have devoured all my own children (of the brain); what I have not written others have; I am worse off, by all the subsequent authors, than the writer who complained that Shakspeare had taken all his good things. I am at a greatar loss for subjects than an ex-king, and.

Never subject long'd to be a king,
"As I do long and wish to *find a* subject:"

But it is in vain; every thing is stale, hackuied, threadbare. There is nothing in heaven, or earth, or the waters under the earth, into which our pens have not dipped. Mind and matter have been equally ferreted, analyzed, turned

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inside out. Alexanders in literature, we have conquered the old world, and want a new one sadly.

"And, whereas before," said Jack Cade, upbraiding Lord Treasurer Say, "our forefathers had no other book but the score and tally, thou hast caused printing to be; and contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill, &c." What would this legitimate enemy to innovation say now, were he to sit down upon London stone, and hear a list of our new publications read to him? —I see it clearly—a crisis is approaching;—there must be some great convulsion in the world of Ephemerides;—this prodigious multiplication of Magazines and Periodicals can never endure, for how can their myriad and insatiable maws be replenished without generating a literary famine in the land? Already are the signs of this impending calamity but too apparent: the horrors of drought and dearth are ready to burst upon our heads: we are beginning to be driven to the cannibal repast of the shipwrecked Don Juan. The reviewing moiety fall ravenously upon the other half of the literary crew, tearing to pieces, cutting up, gnawing, devouring, and digesting every thing that comes within the reach of their fangs. We essayists, like modest Ghouls, contented ourselves at first with fastening on the dead bodies of our predecessors, cooking them up and disguising them in every possible way, putting the hind part before and dragging them into our dens backwards, as Cacus did his herds, to conceal the robbery. But this resource being exhausted, we have begun to cut Abyssinian collops from the living subject, and every scribbling John Bull carves plagiaristic steaks from his neighbour. Even this market of live food threatening to fail, in the extremity of our distress, we turn pelicans, tearing open our own bosoms to supply flesh and blood to the ravenous brood of the public. Nay, we even join in their repast. Autophagi that we are! in the voracity of our egotism, we find a perpetual feast in our heart and head. There is hardly a single essayist that has not stuck his pen into his own person, and dished it up before the public with all its accidents, accompaniment, and collaterals. Their birth, parentage, and education, life character, and behaviour, have been already laid upon the table; nothing is wanting but their last dying speech and confession, and that cannot be much longer delayed. What is to be the end of all this? When the present race of writers have been squeezed, and peeled, and cut open, and eviscerated, and hung up on our boookshelves to dry, like so many shotten herrings at a fisherman's hut, how is the race to be renewed, and who is to satisfy the public with its myriad mouths gasping upwards in the hungry air, and roaring for food? It is an awful question. I pause for a reply.

Editors and booksellers have committed a a great mistake: paying for our contributions by the sheet instead of their intrinsic weight, they have offered a premium for adulterating the commodity of which they are the purchasers, Dilution and dilatation are tempting processes, when there is no standard gauge or measure. Beating out our guineas into gold leaf, and spreading them over as much surface as possible, we care no for the thinness and pourness of the article, provided it sparkles enough to have a faint appearance of gold. High prices have certainly brought great talents into the field of periodical competition, but eminence is always the precursor of corruption; an indiscriminate patronage must in the end degrade rather than exalt, literature; for he who can get paid for glass beads and trinkets, will not take much pains to search for diamonds. South, when Queen Anne objected to the shortness of one of his sermons, replied that he should have made it shorter if he had more time. All our time is employed in elongation and diffusion. We are money-spinners, and support ourselves by a thread of marvellous tenuity. For my own part' I can conscientiously declare, than no one would be more terse, pointed, brief, and apophthegmatical than myself——if I could afford it. My poverty, and not my will consents:—poverty, be it understood, not of the pate, but of purse. Modestly speaking, I consider myself to be a good Dr. Donne spoilt,—and spoilt, too, by encouragement!! Like over-watered cauliflowers, instead of forming a compact productive head, we shoot out all our strength into as many leaves as we can.

Insurmountable as it is, the difficulty of finding subjects is not the only one; the manner in which we should treat them is equally embarrasing. There are but a limited number of styles, and they are all engrossed by masters of the respective arts. Some I am too wise to attempt, for I would not fall into the error of the French Atall, "qui gatoit l'esprit qu'il avoit, en voulant avoir cequ'il n'avoit pass;"—the acute, close, and metaphysical—Mr. Table-talk has it all to himself;—the polished, elaborate and euphonous —Geoffry Crayon, esq. has deservedly obtained full possession of the public ear;—the light, smart, and sparkling—Grimm's Ghost rises with twenty trenchant quiddets in his head, and pushes me from my stool; and so I might continue through all the letter of the alphabet, every one of which is the hieroglyphic of some peculiar excellence. Voltaire says—"ideas are like beards; children have none we acquire them as we advance in life;" but what is the use of possessing them if the space for their developement has been usurped by previous occupants? The literary table is full—there is no room for me, and all the guests, without exception (confound their dexterity!) seem incomparably expert at the carving of their respective dishes. It is really shameful that there should be so much good writting abroad! In the most obscure publications one encounters prose and verse that would have established a first-rate reputation fifty years ago. At that happy period it was easy to be a Triton among the minnows; now-a-days one actually runs a risk of being a minnow among the Tritons. This comes of universal education. What an awful responsibility attach to Lancaster and Dr. Bell!—It would have been but decent in them to caution their scholars not to write so well, and interfere in this scandalous manner with the regular practitioners. For my own part, were it not that it would look like an affectation of singularity now that every body is an author, I would leave Apollo to dry up my ink, cut my pen into a tooth pick, forswear essay-writing, cease to publish, and float down the stream of life—

——Like ships transported with the tide,
Which in their passage leave no *print* behind.

A wise man," says Lord Chesterfield, will live at least as much within his wit as his income; I am determined to do both and keep my good things to myself, for I am fairly tired of alembicizing my intellect, and as an earnest of my sincerity I thus crumple up the sheet on which I have been scribbling, and cast it into the grate.

P. S. Guess my amazement most unexpected reader, when I found, upon my accidentally calling in Conduit-street, that the preceding paper was actually set up in the press! My servant having had directions to preserve the least scrap enriched with my invaluable lucubrations, had found and brought it to me for orders, and on my pettishly exclaiming that he might throw it to the devil, the blockhead mistaking my meaning, conveyed it, as he had done many others, to *the printer's* devil. I have only had time to give it the title it now bears, and to add this explanatory posteript, which enables it to make its own apology.

Beng. Hurk. Oct. 21.

THE MISTAKE.

A lady,—young and beautiful as *Hebe*—
Methinks I hear some cry, "pray who can she be?"
I shall but say she beauteous was, and young,
And that like some divinity she sung,
Was fond of "*Love's young dream*," and "*Love has eyes*,"
And "*Love among the roses*" was a prize,
And every thing whose title had *love* in it,
She ponder'd over many a happy minute.
"*The kiss dear maid*" was one amongst her store,
And kissing ditties many a sweet one more.
She went one day to a smart music shop,
And bade her coachman there some moments stop;
Somewhere it was in gay St. James's Street,—
Hudden's I think, whose playing is a treat—
She purchas'd songs, the *dearest*, and the best,
Braham's last new one was among the rest;
Paid for her bargains, and had reach'd the door,
When turning round she said, "There's one thing more,
"Which I must have sir, ere I leave your mart,
And that is, *One kind kiss before we part*!
The shopman thought himself a happy dog,
Jump'd o'er the counter quicker than *King Log*,
Not thinking that she meant a song,—sans doute,
He gave her ladyship *a chaste salute*.

J. M. L.

LOVE.

Written during Sickness, by Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson.

Oh! never till this trying hour
When sickness bows my with'ring frame,
Did my heart truly own the pow'r,
Of Love's pure flame!
In youth's unclouded morning's light,
The heart may fondly dream of love;—
But 'tis reserv'd for sorrow's night,
Its joy to prove!

Tho' on my cheek the rose fades fast,
And my sunk pulse, forgets to play;—
Though death comes riding on the blast,
In grim array;—
Though ev'ry hour that hastens by,
Bids the pale tyrant's form appear;
And ev'ry hollow murmur'd sigh,
Calls him more near;

Still, still the smile affection brings,
To cheer the restless couch of pain;
Disarms disease of half its stings,
And lights my cheek again!
Oh! love! 'tis only at the hour,
When sickness rends the tortur'd frame;
The heart can truly know the power,
Of thy pure flame!

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